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The Builder's General Aſſiſtant:

DEMONSTRATING,

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PRICE SIXTEEN SHILLINGS IN SHEETS.

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1½ inch	2	6	3	0	3	6
1¼ inch	2	2	2	7	3	0
1 inch	1	7	1	11	2	3
¾ inch	1	5	1	8	2	0
Slit deal	1	2	1	4	1	6
Feather-edge	1	4	1	7	1	10

Length of battens.

	10 feet		12 feet		14 feet	
Thickneſs	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 inches	3	2	3	8	4	4
2½ inches	2	6	3	0	3	6
2 inch	2	0	2	4	2	9
1½ inch	1	8	2	0	2	4
1¼ inch	1	5	1	8	2	0
1 inch	1	1	1	4	1	6
¾ inch	1	0	1	2	1	4
Slit deal	0	9	0	11	1	1
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	s.	d.	
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10 feet, from 2 *d.* ½ to 3 *d.*
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¼ inch	0	2½	¼ inch	0	4½
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¾ inch	0	5	¾ inch	1	0
1 inch	0	7	1 inch	1	4
1¼ inch	0	9	1¼ inch	1	8
1½ inch	0	11	1½ inch	2	0
2 inch	1	2	2 inch	2	7
2½ inch	1	6	2½ inch	3	2
3 inch	1	9	3 inch	3	9

PIECES OF DEAL,

At per foot run,	s.	d.	At per foot ſuper. s.	d.
3 inch	0	6¼	0	8¼
2½ inch	0	5¼	0	7
2 inch	0	4¼	0	6
1½ inch	0	3¾	0	5½
1¼ inch	0	3¼	0	4¼
1 inch	0	2½	0	3¼
¾ inch	0	2	0	2¾
Slit deal	0	1¾	0	2¼
Feather-edge	0	1¾	0	2¼

PIECES OF BATTENS,

At per foot run,	s.	d.	At per foot ſuper. s.	d.
3 inch	0	4½	0	8
2½ inch	0	3½	0	7
2 inch	0	2¾	0	4
1½ inch	0	2½	0	3¼
1¼ inch	0	2¼	0	3
1 inch	0	1¾	0	2½
¾ inch	0	1½	0	2
Slit	0	1¼	0	1½
Feather-edge	0	1½	0	1¾

OAK PLANK, at per foot ſuperficial,

Thickneſs.	New planks. s.	d.	Old planks, s.	d.
2 inch	0	9	0	6
2½ inch	0	11	0	7½
3 inch	1	1	0	9
4 inch	1	5	1	0

Oak wedges, per pair,	s.	d.	Fir wedges, per pair,	s.	d.
Small ſize,	0	9	Small ſize,	0	6
15 inches by 9,	1	2		0	9
2 foot by 1 foot,	1	8		1	2

All other ſizes to be charged in proportion.

	s.	d.
Lead ſaſh-weights, per pound,	0	3
Iron ſaſh-weights,	0	2
Small box-pulleys and pins, each	0	2
2 inch ditto, each	0	3
Wainſcot pulleys and boxing, each	0	8
Common red and white line, per yard	0	1½
Good white line, per yard	0	2
Beſt white flax-line, per yard	0	2½
Glue, per pound	0	10

Screws, per dozen	s.	d.	Nails and brads, per hundred	s.	d.
4 inch ſcrews	1	6	Forty-penny nails	3	4
3½ inch	1	0	Thirty-penny nails	2	6
2 inch	0	10	Two-ſhilling nails	2	0
1½ inch	0	8	Twenty-penny nails	1	6
1¼ inch	0	6	Ten-penny nails	0	10
¾ inch, and all under	0	4	Six-penny nails	0	6
			Four-penny nails	0	4
			Three-penny nails	0	3
			Two-penny nails	0	2

All larger nails, hold-faſts, wall-hooks, &c. 6 *d.* per pound.

Side-hinges, per pair	s.	d.	HL-hinges, per pair	s.	d.
4 inches	0	6	6 inches	1	0
5 inches	0	7	7 inches	1	2
6 inches	0	8	8 inches	1	4
7 inches	0	10	9 inches	1	8
8 inches	1	2	10 inches	2	0
9 inches	1	6	11 inches	2	9
			12 inches	3	9

But-hinges, per pair	s.	d.	Garnet hinges, per pair	s.	d.
1½ inch	0	7	10 inch	0	10
1¾ inch	0	8	11 inch	0	11
2 inch	0	9	12 inch	1	0
2¼ inch	0	11	13 inch	1	1
2½ inch	1	2	14 inch	1	2
2¾ inch	1	6	15 inch	1	3
3 inch	2	0	16 inch	1	4
3½ inch	2	8	17 inch	1	5
4 inch	3	4	18 inch	1	6
4½ inch	4	0	With ſcrews and nails.		
With ſcrews.					

For all Locks, or other Ironmongery Goods, not here inſerted, add One-Fifth to the Prime-Coſt.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
DESIGNS
IN
PAIN's BRITISH PALLADIO.

PLATE I.

The principal plan and elevation of a gentleman's houſe, with the principal timbers for the floors, roofs, partitions, and the ſcantlings figured for practice, in proportion to their bearings.

THE length of the girders on this floor is 23 feet; the clear between the walls 21 feet 6 inches; the ſcantlings 13 by 12 inches; the clear bearing of the binding-joiſt about 10 feet, the ſcantling 9 inches by 4½, and they muſt be framed about half an inch below the underſide of the girder, and the girder furred down for the lathing, otherwiſe the ceiling will crack at the girder, which will ſpoil its beauty. The ſcantling of the bridging-joiſt, 5 inches by 3, to lie about a foot apart; the ceiling-joiſt, 3 by 2½; the diſtances for framing the binding-joiſt from 4 feet to 6, or 6 feet 6 inches, as they will beſt come in. The diſtance for framing the trimmer from the chimney-breaſt 1 foot 6 inches, or not to exceed 1 foot 9 inches. Wall-hold, for girders to lie on the wall, from 9 inches to 12 inches; ditto for binding-joiſt 6 inches. It is neceſſary to to turn arches over the ends of girders; for, if any ſettlement ſhould happen, that will prevent the wall from breaking.

Of the rooms on the principal plan.

A the dining-room; B the withdrawing-room; C the common ſitting-parlour; D the breakfaſt-room; E the beſt ſtair-caſe; F the back-ſtairs; G veſtibule. Fig. H the ſection of the floor for the principal rooms; *a* the girder; *b* the binding-joiſt; *c* the bridging-joiſt; *d* the ceiling-joiſt. This ſection is drawn half an inch to a foot. Divide the depth of the binding-joiſt into eight parts, and diſpoſe of them as figured to the tenons and bearings.

PLATE II.

The baſement-plan and ſection of plate I. with apartments laid out.

A the kitchen; B ſervants hall; C the houſekeeper's room; S ſtore-room to ditto; E butler's pantry; F wine-cellar; G beer-cellar; H ſtair-caſe; I paſſage; K ſtair-caſe to the area; L ſection from M to N on the plan.

PLATE III.

Plan of the one-pair of ſtairs floor, and attics.

A the one-pair floor; B the attic floor. The one-pair is divided into five bed-rooms, the attic into ſix. Fig. *a* is the ſection of the floors for the one-pair and attics, drawn half an inch to a foot. The principal joiſts to this floor are about half an inch deeper than the girders, to prevent the ceiling from cracking; and they are framed at ſuch a diſtance as will admit of two or three intermediate joiſts between them, as ſhewn in the ſection. The ceiling-joiſt is framed into the principal joiſt, as in the ſection. B the intermediate joiſt; D the principal joſt; C the ceiling joiſt; G the girders.

PLATE IV.

The plan of the roof, and ſection of the floors.

Fig. A the plan of the roof; B the beams; C the binding-joiſt for the ceiling-floor; D the ceiling-joiſt; E the raiſing-plate; F the principal rafters. The length of the beams is 48 feet, which have a bearing on the party-wall, ſo that the clear bearing does not exceed 24 feet; the ſcantling of ditto 9 inches by 6½; length of principal rafters 15 feet; ſcantling, 9 inches at bottom, 7 at top, 6½ inches thick; king-poſt 1 foot 4 inches by 6½ thick; ſtruts 6½ by 4; raiſing-plate, 9 inches by 6; binding-joiſt, 6 by 4; ceiling-joiſt, 3½ by 2½; ſcantling to quarter-partitions, 4 by 3; door-poſt, 4 by 4. Fig. B, ſcarfing-plates and dove-tailing at the angles; fig. C, joggling beams on the raiſing-plates; P the pole-plate for the ſmall rafters to ſtand on; R the principal rafter, &c.

PLATE V.

Principal plan and elevation of a gentleman's houſe.

A the hall; B the dining-room; C the withdrawing-room; D the common ſitting-room; E the dreſſing-room, for the maſter; F the ſmoaking-room; G the muſick-room; H beſt ſtairs; I back-ſtairs; K water-cloſet; L cloſet to put the utenſils in for cleaning the houſe; M ſtair-caſe to baſement.

PLATE VI.

Baſement plan of the deſign in plate V.

A the kitchen; B the ſcullery; C the cold larder; D the butler's pantry; E the footman's room; F and G the houſe-keeper's apartment; H the water-cloſet; I the ale-cellar; K the wine-cellar; L ſmall-beer cellar; M the ſteward's room; N the ſervants hall; O cloſet to ditto; P paſſage; Q ſection from A to B on the plan; R the area; S knife and ſhoe-houſe; T wood-houſe; U coal-houſe.

PLATE VII.

The one-pair of ſtairs divided into nine bed-rooms.

A B water-cloſets; D the ſection from A to B on the plan; D well-hole for the back-ſtairs; E well-hole for the beſt ſtairs; F landing of ditto; G paſſage to the bed-rooms. The attic floor is divided in the ſame manner as the one-pair of ſtairs. The bridging-joiſt to lie about one foot apart in the clear between.

PLATE VIII.

Plan of the attic-floors and roof.

The references for plate VII. will anſwer for thoſe in plate VIII. the plan of the rooms being the ſame.

PLATE IX.

The ſection of the flews, and manner of placing the timbers for the floors.

The ends of the girders, joiſts, &c. are all ſhaded, and ſuppoſed to lie one foot clear of the flews, &c. The ſections are marked with letters, as A, B, G, F, E, D, C. Theſe letters have reference to the hearths on the plan of each wall that the flews are in: the breaſt and flews D go from one-pair of ſtairs, and are built on ſtone corbles, marked 1, 2, the trimmer-joiſt lying cloſe to the ſtone, which is plain to inſpection. The timbers the ſame as in the plan.

Length and ſcantling of the timbers.

The girders about 24 feet bearing; ſcantling 13 by 12; binding-joiſt 8½ by 4½; bridging-joiſt 5 by 3; ceiling-joiſt 3½ by 2½. It will be requiſite to truſs the girders, and likewiſe to cut them cambering half an inch in 10 feet, and ſo on in proportion; if 20 feet long, an inch cambering; if 30, an inch and a half. Fig. A is the ſection of a girder, ſhewing the manner of truſſing, with a king-piece in the middle to cut in two, and a pair of wedges driven to ſpring the girder. There muſt be iron plates at the end of the truſſes, to keep them tight from eating into the wood: the truſs to be of good dry oak, about 4 inches ſquare, and the king-piece to be dry oak, 12 inches by 4.

The ſcantling of the beams that the principal rafters are framed into, for the roof, in plate VIII. is 9 by 6½; the length of the principal rafters 16 feet; the ſcantling, 9 at bottom, 7 at top, 6½ thick; king-poſt 1 foot 4 inches by 6½ thick; ſtruts 6½ by 4; purlines 8 by 6; wall-plates 9 by 6. The wall-plates, beams, and principal rafters, are all light: thoſe parts of the wall that timbers do not cover are ſhaded. The perpendicular height of the roof is one-third of the ſpan, or width, for ſlate; but, if covered with plain tiles, give the height of the rafters C D (which is the middle between) a third and a ſquare; for C E is ſquare pitch, and C G is one third; ſo that C D is a mean between the two extremes.

To find the length and backing of the hips and valleys, K L and K M, for the length, K L, take the perpendicular of the rafter G H, and ſet it at right angles with the baſe line of the hip I L, as I K; then draw the line K L, which is the length of the hip, and K M is the length of the valley. To find the backing of the hip, draw the line D E at right angles with the baſe line of the hip I L; then ſet the compaſſes at A, and draw a circle to touch the hip at B; and from the point C draw the lines C E and C D, which will give the backing of the hip. A is the plan of the hip, ſhewing the wood to be cut off, as 1, 2; and O ſhews the bevel of the hip at the foot. This method will give the length and backing of any hip, ſquare or bevel; only obſerve to draw the line E A D at right angles with the baſe line of the hip I L, and it may be drawn acroſs any part of the baſe line, ſuppoſe at F; then the neareſt touch of the hip is at L; then draw the lines A G and A H, which will be the backing of the hip, as before. Note, the ſcantling of the ſmall rafters for this roof is 5 by 3.

N. B. The outſide of this roof is equal pitch, and the rafters all of one length; but the inſide is irregular, by reaſon of the ſky-light not being in the center of the building, which may be proved by the lines drawn to repreſent the rafter on the plan of the roof.

PLATE X.

A deſign for a chimney-piece, drawn an inch and a half to a foot; the mouldings drawn half-ſize.

A the profile of the pilaſter and ground to receive the baſe and ſurbaſe; B the cornice, half-ſize; C the neck-mould under the frize, half-ſize, enriched with clover-leaves; D the architrave-moulding, half-ſize, enriched with egg and tongue; E the neck-mould to the pilaſter, half-ſize; F baſe-mould to ditto, half-ſize; the tablet enriched with laurel and Apollo's head.

PLATE XI.

A deſign for a chimney-piece.

The mouldings are drawn half-ſize, with a tureen in the tablet.

PLATE XII.

A deſign for a town-houſe, with a ruſtic front.

The height of the principal ſtory, and the above part, ſtone aſhler, and Ionic pilaſters and entablature. A the dining-room; B the withdrawing-room; C the hall; D the common ſitting-parlour; E the breakfaſt-room; F beſt ſtair-caſe; G back-ſtairs; H water-cloſet; I the ſaloon-room.

PLATE XIII.

Baſement-plan and ſection of plate XII.

A the kitchen; B ſteward's room; D the houſe-keeper's room; C cellars; G cold-larder; H ſtair-caſe; I and K water-cloſets; E ſervants hall; F butler's pantry.

PLATE XIV.

One-pair of ſtairs plan and ſection, from front to back.

The bow-room leaves at the one-pair of ſtairs. This floor is divided into eight bed-rooms and two cloſets, one a water-cloſet, and the other to put utenſils in for cleaning the rooms, &c.

PLATE XV.

Plan of the attic floor, and roof; the rooms divided the ſame as the one-pair of ſtairs.

The wall-plates and all the timbers are light; that part of the wall that is not covered with timber is ſhaded. The ſky-light over the back-ſtairs common pitch, the other a cone. The girders for the floors 14 by 12; the binding-joiſt 9½ by 4½; bridging-joiſt 5½ by 3; the beams, that the principal rafters frame on, 9 inches by 6½; the principal rafters 8½ at bottom, 6½ at top, and 6½ inches thick; purlines 8 by 6; ſmall rafters 5 by 3; king-poſt 16 inches by 6½; ſtruts 6 by 4; wall-plate 12 by 6. The foregoing method for finding the length and backing of hips is general, in all caſes, ſquare or bevel.

PLATE XVI.

A deſign for a chimney-piece.

The frize is enriched with feſtoons of flowers and Bacchanalians in the tablet; ¾ columns, with antique caps, and ſprigs of bay twiſting round the columns; Bacchus in the blockings over the columns.

PLATE XVII.

A deſign for a chimney-piece, with open term pilaſters, boys heads, and drops of flowers.

The frieze is enriched with eagles heads and foliage; the tablet has two boys, the one preſenting a dove to the other, ſignifying love reconciled, or love united: in the blockings over the pilaſters are two Cupids, with palms of bay round them; the mouldings half-ſize for cornices, &c.

PLATE XVIII.

A deſign for a chimney-piece, with ſide-pilaſters, and antique caps.

The ſhaft of the pilaſters is enriched with a vine, Bacchus's thyrſus, and ſide-blockings, with antique Roman jugs; the frize enriched with running foliage, and an oval tablet, with a group of fruit. Cornice and architrave moulding to half-ſize, with their ornaments.

PLATE XIX.

A deſign for a chimney-piece,

Richly ornamented with term-pilaſters and tablets, with Neptune, &c. and dolphins in blockings, and other ornaments, according to the preſent taſte; with the cornice and other mouldings laid down to half-ſize.

PLATE XX.

A deſign for a chimney-piece,

With truſs-terms, richly ornamented, with Apollo's head, and drops of huſks, and trophies of muſic in blockings and ſide frizes, with a ring of laurels. A rich tablet, with Apollo and the nine Muſes; and moulding laid down to half-ſize, ſhewing the ornaments in a clear and diſtinct manner.

PLATE XXI.

A deſign for a chimney-piece,

With open pilaſters, and truſs and ſide frize, with rich foliage, and pines; the tablet, with the Contemplative Shepherd, and moulding to half-ſize.

PLATE XXII.

A deſign for a chimney-piece,

With columns, and rich feſtoons of fruit and flowers, and oval tablets, with the emblems of Peace and Plenty.

PLATE XXIII.

Plan and elevation of a gentleman's houſe, the front ruſticated the height of the principal ſtory; the upper part plain between the pilaſters.

For the proportions of the pilaſters and entablatures, ſee plate XXXII and XXXIII the reſt is plain to inſpection. The rooms on the principal floor: A the great room; B the withdrawing-room; H the hall; C the breakfaſt-room; D the common ſitting-room; F beſt ſtairs; F the back-ſtairs; G ſtairs to baſement under the portico in front. The one pair of ſtairs room in front, over the hall, to be the height of the two ſtories: the other part of the one pair of ſtairs may be divided into ſix bed-rooms, by leaving off the walls *a* and *b* at the one pair of ſtairs floor, and throwing in truſs-partitions to divide the rooms. The Attic rooms to be done in the ſame manner.

Note, The center-room over the hall to have a cove one-eighth part of the height.

PLATE XXIV.

Plan and elevation of a gentleman's country-houſe, with a pavilion at each end, one for the ſteward's and houſekeeper's apartments, and the other for kitchen and ſcullery, cold larder, cook's room, &c.

A the houſekeeper's apartment; B the ſteward's room; C the ſtrong room; D office for the ſteward's clerk; R the kitchen; S the ſcullery; T the cook's room; U cold larder; E the ſtair-caſe up to the principal floor; F ſtair-caſe down to the baſement; P the paſſage.

Note, In the baſement is the ſervants hall, butler's pantry, footmens room, cellars, &c.

Rooms on the principal floor:

A the hall; B the great dining-room; C the withdrawing-room; D the common ſitting-room; F the little dining-room; E the drawing-room; H the hunting-room; G the ſtate-room for the reception of company; K the tribune, which has a gallery round the one pair of ſtairs floor; M the beſt ſtairs; N the back-ſtairs; L the library.

Note, The height of the ſtate-room to be the height of the two ſtory. It is likewiſe deſigned for a ſcreen of columns at each end, the height of one ſtory, with a baluſtrade on the entablature, which will make a good muſic-gallery, by a way from the back-ſtairs into it; and it will likewiſe be a paſſage to the two corner rooms up one pair of ſtairs: the Attic rooms will be continued over the ſtate-room: the ſtair-caſes and tribune are lighted by ſkylights. All the ſtair-caſes go up to the Attic rooms, and the gallery goes round the tribune, which may be ſeen in the ſections of plates XXV and XXVI.

PLATE XXVII.

A plan and finiſhed ſection of a room.

PLATE XXVIII.

Two deſigns for ſtairs.

PLATE XXIX.

Two deſigns for ceilings.

PLATE XXX.

Deſigns for doors.

PLATE XXXI.

The Corinthian cap at large.

PLATE XXXII *and* XXXIII.

To proportion the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, Orders, on a ſubplinth, or on their own plinth, to any place required.

Divide the height for the Doric order into 11 parts: one of thoſe parts is equal to the diameter of the column. Give one to the ſubplinth, and two to the entablature; that is, 30 to the architrave, 45 to the frieze, 45 to the cornices, and 8 to the column, including baſe and cap. The baſe at large, fig. B; the cap at large, fig. A; the entablature at large, and planceer of the cornices, fig. C, plate XXXIII. If the column be ſet on its own plinth, divide the height into 10 parts, one of which is the diameter.

To proportion the Ionic Order to any place required, on a ſubplinth, or on its own plinth.

Divide the height into 12 parts; one is the diameter of the column. Give 1 to the ſubplinth, 2 to the entablature, and 9 to the column, including baſe and cap; fig. D, the baſe at large; fig. E, the cap at large. If the column be ſet on its own plinth, divide the height into 11 parts, one of which is the diameter.

Note, All the parts are figured from a ſcale made on the diameter of the column, as the ſcales A and B in plates XXXII. and XXXIII: the parts are taken from the ſcales, and given to the mouldings, in height and projection, as figured. The entablature at large, with the planceer of the cornices, fig. F, plate XXXIII.

To proportion the Corinthian Order to any place required, on a ſubplinth.

Divide the height into 13 parts; one is the diameter of the column. Give 1 to the ſubplinth, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the column, including baſe and cap. If the column be ſet on its own plinth, divide the height into 12 parts, and one is the diameter. Fig. E, the Corinthian entablature, and planceer of the cornices; fig. C, and fig. D, in plate XXXII. the baſe and cap at large to the Corinthian column; fig. F, cap for a pilaſter to ditto; fig. G, an antique Ionic cap: all the meaſures figured from the ſcale A B.

Note, The triglyphs in the Doric frieze are 30 minutes in front; the diſtance from center to center is 75 minutes; and the interval between is 45 minutes, equal to the height of the frieze.

The breadth of the Ionic modillion is 10 minutes; from center to center 31 minutes; the interval between 21 minutes.

The breadth of the Corinthian modillion is $11\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; from center to center 35 minutes; the interval between $23\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

Two diameters 36 minutes, from center to center of columns, take 2 triglyphs; 3 diameters 45 minutes take 3 triglyphs; 5 diameters, 4 triglyphs; 6 diameters 15 minutes, take 5 triglyphs; 7 diameters 30 minutes, 6 triglyphs.

In the Ionic order, 3 diameters 37 minutes, 7 modillions; 4 diameters 8 minutes, 8 modillions; 5 diameters 10 minutes, take 10 modillions; 6 diameters 12 minutes, take 12 modillions.

In the Corinthian, 7 diameters take 12 modillions. The columns muſt be placed to receive the modillions, as above calculated, &c.

Seven diameters 35 minutes, take 13 modillions; 6 diameters 25 minutes, take 11 modillions; 5 diameters 50 minutes, take 10 modillions, and ſo in proportion. For inſtance; ſuppoſe a frontiſpiece of the Corinthian order to a front door, the width of which is 3 feet 6 inches, and the height 7 feet 4 inches, that height is to be divided into 11 parts; one of them is the diameter of the column, and two of them muſt be given to the entablature, that is, the architrave, frieze, and cornices. This front is ſuppoſed to have a light over the door, which will ſpring from the top of the cap, and the abacus of the cap to be continued over the door, by way of impoſt between the door and light. In this front the columns muſt be 7 diameters 35 minutes, from center to center, which will take 13 modillions, at 35 minutes, from center to center of the modillion.

Suppoſe a front of the Ionic order to a door of the ſame height and width: then the height, 7 feet 4 inches, is to be divided into 10 parts, one of which is the diameter of the column, and two the entablature, that is, architrave, frieze, and cornices. In this front the columns muit be 6 diameters 43 minutes, from center to center of the columns, which will take 13 modillions, at 31 minutes, from center to center of the modillions.

Suppoſe a front of the Doric order to a door of the ſame height and width; then the height, 7 feet 4 inches, will be divided into 9 parts: one will be the diameter of the column, and two of them given to the entablature, that is, architrave, frize, and cornices. In this Doric front the columns muſt be 6 diameters 15 minutes, from center to center of the columns, which will take 5 triglyphs, or modillions, at 75 minutes, from center to center of the triglyphs, all to be drawn from a ſcale made on the diameter of the column, which muſt be divided into 12 parts, and one of thoſe parts divided into 5; and theſe diſpoſed to mouldings, in height and projection, as figured in plates XXXII. and XXXIII.

Note, Due regard muſt be had to the number of triglyphs between the central lines of the columns in the Doric order, and likewiſe the number of modillions between the central lines of the Ionic and Corinthian columns. In all probability, columns may be required at a greater or leſs diſtance than the above-mentioned; but they muſt be governed by the triglyphs and modillions, as above directed, in all intercolumnations for fronts, colonades, arcades, porticoes, &c.

PLATE XXXIV.

Four deſigns for impoſts, with their proper embelliſhments for practice; the parts all figured.

The height of the impoſt one-20th part of the height from the floor to the ſpringing of the arch. The impoſt, fig. *a*, is full-ſize to 6 feet height; and the line 1 7 is to 7 feet in height: the height of each moulding to be taken, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and ſo for all the reſt, and they will bear the ſame proportion as the given impoſt, fig. *a*. See the projection 1, 7, which bears the ſame proportion. The line 1 8 is the height to 8 feet high; 1 9 to 9 feet high; 1 10 to 10 feet high; 1 11 to 11 feet high; 1 12 to 12 feet high. The ſame lines marked on the projection anſwer the projections in proportion to the height. Suppoſe it be required to make any impoſt leſs than any of thoſe bearing the ſame proportion with the given impoſt; take the radices 12 3, and make the point of interſection as *a*, and draw the lines *a* 3, *a* 12; then ſuppoſe the height to be 1 2; then dot lines, drawn from the point *a* to the line 12 3, to the height of each moulding on that line, then the line 1 2, cutting thoſe dot lines, gives the height of each moulding ſo much leſs, in proportion to the given impoſt: the projections done in the ſame manner as in the ſurbaſe to the baſe,. fig. B, which is plain to inſpection. Theſe baſe and ſurbaſe mouldings are half-ſize; but if, they ſhould be required bigger or leſſer, it is plain to inſpection by theſe equilateral ſcales 1, 2, 3. The height of the ſurbaſe, from the floor to the top of the capping, is from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 10 inches; the height of plinth to ditto, is from 4 to 5 inches.

PLATE XXXV.

Six deſigns for architraves, with all the mouldings figured for practice.

If required larger than 6 inches, ſuppoſe the architrave, fig. *a*, to be the given architrave, or any of them; draw the oblique line 1 2, and that line will be the width of the architrave, which is 4 inches; and the width of each moulding in proportion, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and ſo for all the reſt. The line 1 3 is 4 inches and a half, 1 4 is 5 inches, 1 5 is 5 inches and a half, 1 6 is 6 inches; and the mouldings taken off the ſame, as from the line 1 2, by drawing oblique lines acroſs the back-mouldings of the architraves 1, 2, 3, 4, and ſo on, will give thoſe mouldings, large in proportion to the given mouldings, more or leſs, as the oblique lines in fig. B, 5, 6, 7.

PLATE XXXVI.

Twelve deſigns for cornices for any place required, with all the parts figured for practice.

To proportion theſe cornices to any height, give them half an inch to a foot: ſuppoſe 8 feet high, 4 inches cornice, 10 feet 5 inches cornices, and ſo on for all in plate XXXVI. Plate XXXV. are four deſigns for ſingle cornices and frize, whoſe height are from 8 feet to 14, as ſhewn by the oblique lines drawn in fig. C, &c.

Note, Any of the cornices or mouldings may be taken off the book, by applying a ſlip of paper, cut ſtrait on the edge, to any of the oblique lines in fig. C, as 1-8, or 1-9, 1-10, and ſo on: mark with a pencil where the lines cut each other; then apply that to the line that repreſents the height or projection of your moulding, and mark them, and that will give them in proportion to the given moulding. Suppoſe the line 1-11 to be taken off, and applied to the line *a b*, as 12-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, *b*, that will be the height of the mouldings, and the line *c d* will be the projection, and ſo for any other, as in fig. A, &c.

PLATE XXXVII.

Fig. A, a ſtair-caſe, the center part on a ſemi-ellipſis: the beginning and landing are fliers: the bearers under the ſteps may be framed into a ſtring-board fixed againſt the wall, which I think is better than fixing them in the wall; or quarters may be fixed upright, when the wall is not carried up to the plan, and the bearers framed into them, which is often done: the bearers 3 by 4, or 3 inches ſquare; the ſtring-pieces under the fliers 4 by 5, or 4 by 6 inches, according to the bearing. For preparing and gluing up the hand-rail, a templet muſt be made to the well-hole, or opening of the hand-rail; and the riſe and tread of the ſteps being drawn on the templet, the rail may be exactly worked to its true poſition. The ſtring-board is ſometimes glued in thickneſs, and ſometimes glued upright, the ſame as a column.

Fig. B is the outſide mould of the hand-rail, ſtretched out: fig. C is the inſide mould ſtretched out: fig. D ſhews the method for drawing the ramp. Suppoſe the line *a b* to be the noſing of the ſtep, or face of the newel, and the under-ſide of the hand-rail drawn to meet it at 1, and the top of the knee to be 3 feet 2 inches high from the floor or landing, which is a common height, ſet the foot of the compaſſes at 2, that is, about an inch from the face of the newel, and extend them to the top of the knee, and deſcribe the arch *c d*; then draw the line *d e* ſquare from the top of the rail, and *e* will be the center to draw the ramp. For getting out the hand-rail, ſuppoſe a plank of 3 inches thick will be ſufficient to cut the veneers, or thickneſſes, the plank to be ſquared by the rail-moulds, draw two lines acroſs the ſide of the moulds by the pitch-board, as 1 2, 1 2, on each mould; then ſquare over the edge of the plank, and apply the moulds to that ſquare line, keeping them true to the pitch you marked them by, and cut off the wood to thoſe lines: the plank will be ſquared for cutting the veneers, and, when cut, prepared and glued together, following each other, as in the block: the rail will come off nearly ſquare; for, being moulded in the block, there will be but very little to come off in ſquaring.

Fig. H is the plan of the curtail-ſtep and rail for the ſtairs. To draw the plan of the curtail-ſtep and rail, draw a circle 3 inches and ¼ diameter, and in that circle inſcribe a ſquare, and within that ſquare inſcribe another ſquare which will contain 16 little ſquares, wherein the centers are marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. For drawing the curtail-ſtep and rail, ſet the foot of the compaſſes at 1, and extend to *c*, and draw the arch line *c d*; then ſet the compaſſes at 2, and extend to *d*, and draw the arch line *d e*; then ſet at 3, and extend the compaſſes to *e*, and draw the arch line *e f*; then ſet at 4, and extend to *f*, and draw the arch line *f g*; then ſet at 5, and extend to *g*, and draw the arch line *g n*; then ſet at 6, and extend to *n*, and draw the arch line *n a*, which completes the inſide of the rail: then ſet on the width of the rail *a n*; then the centers 6, 5, 4, give the outſide of the rail. The noſing of the ſtep is drawn by the ſame centers, which is plain to inſpection.

Fig. I is the raking-mould for the twiſt, which is traced from the plan of the rail, fig. H. Divide the line *n* 6 into 5 equal parts, and draw the ordinates 6 *a*, 5 *b*, *d*, *c*, *e*, *f*, *h*, *g*, *k*, *i*, *l*, *m*, and transfer them to the pitch-board, fig. I; and trace through the points *a*, *b*, *c*, *e*, *g*, *k*, *m*, which will give the inſide edge of the raking-mold; then take the width of the rail on the plan *n o*, and ſet it on the baſe line of the pitch-board *n o*, and ſquare it up to *p*, which gives the width of the mould *n p* at the end. For the outſide edge, take off the ordinates 6, 1, 5, 2, *d*, 3, *f*, 4, and trace them through the points 1, 2, 3, 4, *p*, which gives the other edge of the

raking-

raking-mould. To find the falling-moulds, fig. *e* and fig. *f*, divide the height of the pitch-board into 4 equal parts, and draw the line *a b* from the firſt 1 part; then take the girth round the plan of the rail from *a* to *b*, and run it from *a* on the pitch-board to *b*; then divide *c b* into 7 parts, and *c d* into 7 parts, and draw the lines from one to the other, and their interſection will give the curve of the falling-moulds. For the falling-mould, fig. *f*, take the girth off the rail on the plan from *n* to *o*, and run it from *a* to *p*, and divide as before, and draw the line, which will give the curve of the outſide mould. After the raking-mould is applied to the twiſt of the rail, mark by the top and bottom, and cut off the wood according to the pitch, then apply the falling-moulds. Fix the moulds to the ſide of the rail where the twiſt begins at *a* and *n*, and bend them round to *o* and *b*, where the twiſt ends: the other part being level, and got out of a parallel piece. Fig. *g*, ſhews the ſtrait rail mitering into a circular cap.

Note, The falling-moulds may be divided into more than 7 parts, and the raking-mould more than 5; for the more parts the truer the curve: but theſe are ſufficient to ſhew the method.

The curtail-ſtep, falling-moulds, and raking-mould, are drawn by the ſcale *a b* 3 inches to the foot, and the rail and circular cap ditto, fig. G.

Fig. A, fig. B, and fig. C, and fig. D, are drawn by the ſcale *c d*, half an inch to a foot; the height of the hand-rail 2 feet 3 inches ſquare, from the noſing of the ſteps to the top of the hand-rail, as figured: in proportion to this, the perpendicular height from the winders will be about 3 feet 2 inches, and from the fliers 2 feet 6 inches, &c.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Of groins and angle-brackets.

Fig. A is a vault to be groined, *a* is the given rib, *b* the jack-ribs, which cut on the body-range, when ſet and boarded in, as ſhewn on the given rib *a*. There is one whole rib ſtands between the piers and two jack-ribs, which is plain to inſpection: *c* and *d* ſhews the tracing of the jack-rib. Divide half the baſe line *c* into 4 parts, and the laſt one at the pier into 2 parts, and draw thoſe parts to the diagonal line *e*; then draw them, at right angles, acroſs the baſe line *d*; then take off the ordinates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the arch *c*, and ſet them on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the baſe line *d*; then tack in nails at points 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and bend a thin ſlip round, and mark as that curve directs, that will be the mould for the jack-ribs. When the body-range of the rib *a* is ſet and boarded in, a mould muſt be made to get the angle or place of the jack-ribs. Divide half the arch *c* into 5 parts, and run 10 of thoſe parts from *a* to *b*, which will be the length of the whole arch ſtretched out. Then divide half the arch *d* into 5 parts, and draw them from the arch line to the baſe line, as 4, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5. Then take thoſe parts from the baſe line *d*, and ſet them from *b* to *d*, and from *c* to *d* the ſame parts; for the line *b c* is equal to the baſe line *d*: thoſe lines, drawn to meet each other, form the curve *b e f*; ſo the ſhaded part *e b* is a mould to be bent over the body range from the center 1 to the pier 2, mark it by, and it will give the angle line exactly true; then turn the mould, and mark all the angles in the ſame manner. This method will find the angles of any groin, regular or irregular: the ribs ſet a foot or 14 inches apart on temporary poſts and plates, on wedges.

Fig. B is a groin-ceiling. The hips are traced from the given arch *e*, which is an ellipſis; the hips are got out and ſet, and the jack-ribs are cut and nailed between them, as repreſented in the plan, fig. B, which is plain to inſpection.

Fig. C is an angle-bracket, at an external angle; and fig. D is an angle-bracket at an internal angle, which are traced by ordinates, the ſame as the groin: Fig. *e* an angle-bracket for a plaiſter cornice, at an internal angle; fig. F an external angle, allowing one inch for lath and plaiſter; fig. *g* an angle-bracket, at an acute angle; fig. *b* an obtuſe angle.

Fig. I is an elliptical ſky-light, ſhewing the plan of the ribs and horizontal bars, as they are drawn from the ſection of the bar in the rib to the baſe line of each rib, and tranſferred to the plan, which gives the moulds for the horizontal bars, as *m m*. The ribs are all traced from the rib *a*, which ſtands on the conjugate diameter; the rib *b* ſtands on the tranſverſe diameter; the rib *c d e* ſtands on the quarter, as *c d e*. The ſection of the bars, on the ribs, ſhews how big the wood ſhould be to get the bars out; for they are circular both ways, which ſome are not aware of.

Fig. F is one quarter of the plan, ſhewing the plan of the ribs, and the wood that muſt be taken off from the concave and convex edges.

Fig. L is a pentagon, to be covered with a domical roof; the hip *b* is traced from the given rib *a*, the ſame as the angle-bracket, which is plain to inſpection. To find the backing of the hip, draw the plan of the hip at one of the angles to the proper ſize, and that will ſhew the wood that is to come off, as 1, 2; ſet on the bottom of the hip, as 1, 2; tack in a nail at 2, and apply the bottom of the hip-mould to the nail, and top out to nothing, and mark it by, which will ſhew the wood that is to be taken off. The ſame rule will do for the caveto roof, fig. N, whoſe plan is a hexagon.

Fig. P is an octagon plan, to be covered with an ogee roof, or cimarecta. The hips are all traced from the given ribs. The backing of this hip muſt be ſet on at top and bottom, as 1, 2, 1, 2, and nails tacked in at 2, 2, and the mould laid to the nails, and mark by, which will ſhew the wood to come off. The wood to come off in the middle will be much leſs than at top and bottom.

Fig. M is a hexagon, to be covered with a *cima reverſa*, or bell-roof, ſo called by ſome. The backing of that hip muſt be ſet on in the middle, as 1, 2, on a line drawn parallel with the baſe-line of the hip; then ſet the hip-mould againſt that nail, and hold the mould ſo that the top and bottom ends are on exactly alike; mark it by, and that will ſhew the wood to come off, which will be much leſs at bottom and top than it is in the middle.

Fig. O ſhews the method for drawing any polygon figure to a given ſide. Suppoſe *a b* to be a ſide given: make a radius of *a b*, and deſcribe the arch *a* 6 and *b* 6; then divide *a* 6 into ſix equal parts, and turn one down on the perpendicular line to 5, and that will be the center for drawing a circle touching the points *a* and *b*, that will receive the ſide *a b* five times. The center 6 will draw a circle touching the points *a b*, and will receive the ſide *a b* ſix times; and ſo on to twelve ſides, the circles to touch the points *a*, *b*, &c.

Fig. Q ſhews the method for drawing an ellipſis, or oval, as it is commonly called.—Suppoſe *f b* to be the length, or tranſverſe diameter, and 1 2 to be the height, or ſemi-conjugate diameter; make *b a* equal to 1 2; then divide *a* 1 into 3 parts, and turn one over to *c*; then make *d* 1 equal to *c* 1; with *c d* biſect *e*, and draw the lines *e c* 3, and *e d* 4; then ſet the compaſſes at *d*, and draw the arch *f* 4; then ſet at *c*, and draw *b* 3; then ſet the compaſſes at *e*, and draw the arch 4, 2, 3; which completes the ſemi-ellipſis. This method will draw an ellipſis to any given length and breadth.

PLATE XXXIX.

Fig. A is a pentagon, to be covered with a domical roof. To find the curve of the boarding, divide the girth or curve of the rib on the back into 4 parts, and drop them to the baſe line of the rib; then ſet the compaſſes in the center of the plan, and draw the dotted lines 1 . 1 . 3 . 3 . 5 . 5; then, on the other half of the cant, draw the ſtrait lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; then ſtretch out the curve line of the rib, as *c d*, and draw the lines 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, acroſs thoſe diviſions; then take them off the plan, and ſet them at right angles with the line *c d*, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, which gives one edge; then ſet them on the other ſide, as 1, 7, 2, 8, 5, 9, and tack in nails at *d* 6, 4, 2, *e*, and at 9, 8, 7, *f*; then bend a thin ſlip to the nails, and mark as that curve directs, which will be the edge of the covering or boarding. The covering or boarding of fig. B, C, D, E, and F, are found in the ſame manner; which is very plain to inſpection, the girth of each rib being ſtretched out, and the parts ſet on as above directed.

Note, The bottom part of the ribs B C D, muſt be divided into two parts, as you ſee on the plan.

Fig. G is a circular ſlewing ſoffit in a circular wall. Continue the ſlewing of the jambs till they meet at *a*; then take the radius *a* 8, and ſet the foot of the compaſſes at *c*, and draw the arch lines *a b* and *c d*; then divide the arch lines of the ſoffit each into 8 parts, and run 4 of thoſe parts from 2 to *a*, and from 2 to *b*; then take one of the parts of the leſſer arch, and run them from 1 to *c*, and from 1 to *d*, which is the ſoffit ſtretched out; then draw the lines acroſs the ſoffit, and take off the parts from the baſe-line of the arch to the plan of the wall, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and ſet them from the arch line *a b* on the lines in the ſoffit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8: trace through theſe points, and it will give the edge of the ſoffit *Q*. For the width of the ſoffit, take from the plan of the wall 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 2, 7, 1, and ſet them on the ſoffit, which will give the width, and the other edge of the ſoffit Q.

Fig. H is a circular ſoffit in a circular wall, the jambs ſtanding ſquare to the chord-line of the opening of the door or window. Draw the chord-line of the arch 8 8, and the chord-line 9 9, juſt to touch the plan of the wall at 3; then divide the arch-line of the ſoffit into 8 parts; draw the line 8 8, and take one of thoſe 8 parts in the compaſſes, and run it from 1 to 8 each way, which is the girth of the arch ſtretched out: then draw the other line 9 9, at the ſame diſtance as 9 8 on the plan; then draw the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, to the line 9 9, and take the diſtance from the chord-line of the arch to the plan, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8: ſet from the line 8 8, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, each way, from 1 to 8, and trace through thoſe points, which will give the edge of the ſoffit; then take from the plan, fig. *h*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 10, and ſet them on the ſoffit *r*, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 10, and trace through thoſe points, which will give the other edge and width of the ſoffit ſtretched out.

Fig. I is a circular flewing and winding ſoffit in a circular wall, internal flewing. Continue the flewing of the jambs till the lines meet each other, the ſame as in fig. *g*; then extend the compaſſes from *a* to 9, and draw the arch-line 9 9, and divide the two arches into a like number of parts, as here into 8: take one of thoſe parts, and run it from 1 to 9 each way; then take one of the parts from the leſſer arch, and run it from 3 to 1 and 3 to 2 each way, and draw the lines 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9, 9, 10; then take the ordinates from the baſe-line of the great arch to the plan, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and ſet them from the arch-line 1 9 on the ordinates 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, each way, and trace through thoſe points, which will be the edge of the ſoffit. For the width of the ſoffit, take the ordinates from the plan, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, and ſet them on the ordinates in the ſoffit S, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, which gives the other edge of the ſoffit ſtretched out.

Fig. K is a circular flewing and winding ſoffit in a ſtrait wall. Continue the flewing of the jambs till they meet at *a*; then, with the radius *a*, 8, draw the arch-line 8, 8; divide the greater arch of the ſoffit into 8 parts; take off one of thoſe parts, and run it each way on the arch line 8, 8, from 1 to 8; then take one of the parts from the leſſer arch, and run it from 1 to 9, each way, on the arch-line 9, 9; then draw the ordinates 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 9; then draw a line, as 8, 2, at right angles with the face of the wall, and divide the thickneſs of the wall, fig. K, into 4 equal parts; draw them acroſs the flewing-line *a*, 8, to the right line 8, 2; take the ordinates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the flewing-line of the jambs *a*, 8, to the right line, and ſet them from the arch-line 8, 8, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; trace through thoſe points, and it will give the edge of the ſoffit: then take the ordinates acroſs the plan, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and tranſfer them on the ſoffit, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; trace through thoſe points, and it will give the other edge of the ſoffit T, ſtretched out.

Note, The edge of the ſoffit may be found another way, by drawing a ſemi-circle equal to the ſemi-diameter of the ellipſis, and draw the ordinates up to the circle: then the ſpaces between the two arches are equal to thoſe on the plan; for 4, 1, between the arches, is equal to 2, 1, on the plan; and 3, 2, is equal to 3, 4, and 2, 3, is equal to 5, 6, on the plan, &c.

Fig. L is a parallel flewing and circular ſoffit in a ſtrait wall; *p*, the ſoffit ſtretched out. For this a center muſt be made, to get the ſoffit; and a thin veneer bent round and marked by, which will give the edge of the ſoffit, &c.

Fig. M ſhews the method for finding the pitch of a pediment to fronts. Suppoſe the chord-line 1, 3, to be the width of any pediment from out to out of the cornice; then ſet the compaſſes at o in the center, and draw the ſemi-circle 1, 2, 3; then ſet the compaſſes at 2, and extend to 1, and draw the arch-line 1, 4, 3; then draw the chord-lines 1, 4, 3, which is the pitch of the pediment. If it be a circular pediment, the arch-line 1, 4, 3, is the top, or pitch, &c.

Fig. N ſhews the method for finding the center of any ſegment-arch. Suppoſe the points *a*, *b*, *c*, to be put down promiſcuouſly; ſet one foot of the compaſſes at *a*, and draw the arch-line 3; then ſet at *b*, and draw the arch-line 4; then ſet one foot of the compaſſes at *c*, and draw the arch 1; then ſet at *b*, and draw the arch 2; then draw lines through the biſection of thoſe arches, or ox-eyes, till they meet at *d*, which will be the center that will touch the 3 points; and ſo for any other.

DIRECTIONS for preparing FOUNDATIONS.

THE foundation is the baſis of buildings, and is that part under ground which ſuſtains the whole building; and therefore, of all the errors that can be committed in a building, thoſe made in the foundation are the moſt pernicious, becauſe they at once occaſion the ruin of the whole ſtructure, nor can they be rectified without the utmoſt difficulty; for which reaſon the architect, or workman, ſhould apply his utmoſt diligence in this point: for though in ſome places there are natural foundations, yet in others art is required. Natural foundations are, when we build on a chalky ſoil, or other hard rocks, of which there are many kinds, ſome harder than others; and theſe, without digging, or any other aſſiſtance from art, are of themſelves very ſtrong and ſufficient foundations, capable of ſuſtaining any erection either on land or in water. But, when nature does not furniſh foundations, art muſt be uſed, becauſe the places to build on are either ſolid ground, gravel, ſand, or a moiſt or marſhy ſoil. Where it is ſolid, the foundation need be no deeper than the quality of the building and the ſolidity of the ground ſhall require, or as the architect or workman ſhall think proper, and need not exceed one ſixth part of the whole height of the building, if there be no cellars under ground; but if there be cellars, or a baſement-ſtory, it muſt be ſomething deeper.

Foundations ought to be twice as thick as the wall built on them; and regard, in this, ſhould be had to the quality of the ground, and the largeneſs of ~~the~~ building, making them large in ſoft ſoils, and very ſolid, where they are to ſuſtain a conſiderable weight. When the ground is ſoft, and ſinks very much, as in bogs, then it muſt be piled, and the piles placed about 15 or 18 inches apart, and driven till they come to a ſolid bottom; then make the heads level, and lay ſleepers on them, and work in brick-work between the ſleepers even with the tops; then plank over with ſtrong 4-inch plank. The foundations muſt be made ſloping, that is, diminiſhed in proportion as they riſe, but in ſuch a manner as there may be juſt as much left on one ſide as on the other, that the middle of the wall above may fall directly upon the middle of the wall below; which alſo muſt be obſerved in the ſetting of the walls above ground, becauſe buildings, by this method, are made much ſtronger than if the diminutions were done any other way. It muſt be obſerved, that walls diminiſh in proportion as they riſe, therefore thoſe that appear above ground muſt be but half as thick as the walls in the foundation; thoſe of the ſecond ſtory, half a brick thinner than thoſe of the firſt ſtory; and in this manner to the top of the building; but with diſcretion, that the upper part be not too thin. The middle of the upper walls ought to fall directly upon the middle of the lower, which will give the wall a pyramidal form. But when you like to make the ſuperficies, or face of the upper wall, to fall directly on the face of the lower, it muſt be ſet off on the inſide of the building; for the bond-timbers, floors, partitions, &c. will keep them from giving-way. But when the ſet-off is half on the outſide and the other half within, it may be covered with a faſcia, which, going round all the building, will be an ornament to the whole: and, becauſe the angles partake of the two ſides, in order to keep them upright and united, they ought to be made very ſtrong and ſolid; the windows, and other openings, as far diſtant from the angles as poſſible, or at leaſt ſo much ſpace left between the aperture and the angles as the width of the opening. It is a general rule, in buildings, to diminiſh the ſtories in their height about one-ſixth part, that is, the one-pair of ſtairs ſtory to be one-ſixth part leſs in height than the principal ſtory, and the Attic ſtory to be one-ſixth part leſs than the one-pair of ſtairs ſtory; that is, if the principal ſtory be 16 feet, the one-pair of ſtairs will be 13 feet 4 inches; or, ſuppoſe the principal ſtory to be 14 feet, the one-pair of ſtairs will be 11 feet 8 inches. The baſement-ſtory and Attic may be a ſixth part leſs than the one-pair of ſtairs; and in that proportion, according to the above height, they will be from 9 feet to 11 feet, the baſement and Attic. The height of windows muſt diminiſh in the ſame proportion; that is, the windows in the principal ſtory to be two diameters one-ſixth, and the windows in the one-pair of ſtairs rooms to be two diameters, and thoſe in the Attic to a ſixth part leſs than two diameters; and ſometimes the Attic windows are ſquare, that is, the height equal to the breadth.

The proportion of windows for light to the rooms.

Multiply the length of the room by the breadth, and multiply the height by the product of the length and breadth, and out of that product extract the ſquare root, which is the light required.

For example, ſuppoſe a room to be 40 feet by 30, the height 16 feet, the ſquare root will be 138 feet 4 inches, which may be divided into 4 windows, and each window will contain 36 feet ſuperficial. The height of each window will be 9 feet, and the width 4 feet.

Suppoſe a room to be 36 by 24, and 15 feet in height, the ſquare root will be 113 feet, which, divided into 4 parts, or windows, each window will contain 28 feet 3 inches. The height of the window will be 8 feet 6 inches, the width 3 feet 4 inches; and ſo for any other, by the ſame proportion.

☞ *The Reader will pleaſe to obſerve, that the following is the proper Deſcription of* Fig. G, Pl. 39, *and that the Deſcription of that* Fig. *in page* 6, *is incorrect, and not to be attended to.*

PLATE XXXIX.

Fig. G is a circular flewing ſoffit in a circular wall.

Continue the flewing of the jambs till they meet at *c*; then take the radius *c a*, and draw the arch lines *a b* and *c d*; then divide the arch lines of each into 8 parts, and run 4 of them parts from 2 to *a*, and from 2 to *b*; then take one of the parts of the leſſer arch, and run them from 1 to *c*, and from 1 to *d*, which is the ſoffit Q ſtretched out. Set the compaſs at 1, on the inſide of the plan; extend to 7, and deſcribe the arch 7, 4; raiſe the perpendicular 1 4 to meet the arch line, and draw the flewing line 3 4; and by the ſame rule all the other flewing lines are found, as in fig I and K, the length of theſe flewing lines gives the width of the ſoffits *t* and *ſ*, which may be proved by the plan: for, if the width of the ſoffit was to be taken on the plan in the direction of the lines dropped from the two arches, it would be too narrow, as much as is ſhewn by the two arch lines on the inſide of the plan of the ſoffit, for fig. H. The width may be taken from the lines drawn acroſs the plan, by reaſon of the jambs ſtanding ſquare to the cord line of the opening, &c.

For gluing ſmall niches, as fig. E, get the ſtaves the full length, and ſaw them down to the ſpring to the thickneſs of the veneer, and bend them on a templet to the curve, and back them, as at *a*. Then the joints will be ſtreight, and may be glued up, the ſame as a column. Suppoſe a cornice to go round at the ſpring of the nich, as at *c*, and one on the inſide, as at *d*; draw the face line of the cornices to the centre of the body at *e* and *f*, and on that centre draw the arch lines *a b* and *e d*, which is the top edge of the cornices, and will be ſtreight when bent round the body at the ſpring of the nich.

Fig. F ſhews the method for getting out the veneer, or cover of an elliptical nich on a dome. Stretch out the girth of each rib, as *a b c d e*, and proceed as directed in fig. A. The ribs *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, are traced from the given rib *a*, which is a quarter of a circle, or half the rib that ſtands on the conjugate diameter.

PLATE XL.

Of Stairs; ſhewing how to fix the carriages, rails, &c. to any pitch.

For the height of the hand-rail to a 10 inch ſtep and 6 inch riſe, 2 feet 5 inches, or 2 feet 5 inches and a half, from the noſe of the ſtep to the top of the hand-rail, perpendicular. If 6 ½ riſe, 2 feet 4 ½ inches; if 7 inch riſe, 2 feet 4 to top of the hand-rail; if 10 inch and half ſtep at 6 inch riſe, the height of the rail 2 feet 6 inches, or 2 feet 6½ inches; if 6 ½ riſe, 2 feet 5½ inches; if 7 inch riſe, 2 feet 5 inches; if 11 inch ſtep and 6 inch riſe, the height of the rail 2 feet 7 ½ inches; if 6 ½ riſe, 2 feet 7 inches; if 7 inch riſe, 2 feet 6½ to top of the rail. A 12 inch ſtep and 6 inch riſe, 2 feet 8 inches height; if 6 ½ riſe, 2 feet 7 ½ height; if 7 inch riſe, 2 feet 7 inches height, from the noſe of the ſtep to the top of the hand-rail.

Note, The length of the knees to be 6 inches, and the angle of the knee to be eaſed off with an eaſy ſweep.

PLATE XLI.

Fig. A. is a plan and elevation of circular ſtairs in wood, to be ſupported with bearers let into the wall, in the ſame manner as that of fig. A in Plate XXXVII.

Fig. B is a plan and elevation of an elliptical ſtair-caſe to be done with ſtone; and, for preparing and gluing the hand-rails, a cylinder muſt be made to the open of the well-hole and the riſe and tread of the ſteps, ſet on the cylinder, that will give the rail its proper pitch. The rail to be glued in thickneſs on the cylinder, and it will come off ready ſquared, with a little clearing off. If the veneers for the hand-rail be cut out of one block, two moulds will do, one for the out-ſide, and one in-ſide. The block to be 4 ½ inches, or 5 inches thick; but, if a block cannot be had thick enough, and it be got out of two, then there muſt be three moulds, two for the out-ſides and one for the middle.

Fig. C is a ſtair-caſe, with a continued hand-rail; the rail to be ſet 1 inch, or 1 ½ inch high, at the landing, as figured, ſo the pitch of the hand-rail will be ſomething ſharper than the ſteps. The rail will have a regular aſcent from the firſt ſtep to the landing, which will give the rail a good height at the landing.

Note, The dot-lines, on the ſide of the ſtring-piece *a*, ſhew the bearing-bracket under the ſteps, which muſt have a ſolid bearing on each other; *e* the plan of ſtring-pieces, *c* the bridging joiſt on the landing, B the apron-piece for the ſtrings to pitch to and carry the landing, *d* the ceiling-joiſt, and *a b* the plan of the hand-rail.

PLATE XLII.

A ſingle flight of ſtairs, with the curtail-ſtep and hand-rail ſtretched out.

To get the length of the newel and banniſters under the twiſt from *a* to *b*; A the pieces cut by the pitch board for the twiſt part of the rail before glued together. From *a* to *b* the other part of the ſcrole is a parallel piece; from *c* to *b* four deſigns for brackets, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.*

Note, The falling moulds go off at one fourth of the pitch for ſmall ſcroles; but, if the curtail be very large, the falling mould may go from the bed of the pitch-board.

The proportion of chimnies for rooms, from a room of 9 feet ſquare to a room of 40 feet ſquare.

For every foot that the rooms increaſe on the plan, add 1 inch and a half to the width of the chimney, and half an inch to the height; and for the depth of the chimney, from the face to the back, add the width and height together, and take one fourth part for the depth. For the ſize of the funnel to clear the ſmoak, take three fourths of the depth from the face to the back, for the ſide of the ſquare of the funnel.

As theſe meaſures are calculated for ſquare rooms, it will be proper to ſhew how they may be applied to rooms that are longer than broad. The rule is, add the length and breadth together, and take the half of that ſum for the ſquare of the room. Suppoſe a room to be 24 by 20 feet, theſe ſums added together make 44; the half is 22 feet, the ſquare of the room. Then a chimney for a room 22 feet ſquare, will do for a room 24 by 20, and ſo for any other.

Suppoſe a room ſo large that two chimnies ſhould be more convenient than one, it will then be proper to divide the length of the room in two parts; and then, by the whole width and half the length, you may find a mean proportion.

For example, ſuppoſe a room to be 60 feet long, and 40 feet wide; half the length, 30 feet being added to 40 feet, the width, the ſum is 70 feet; the half is 35 feet. So that two chimnies, of the proportion for a 35 feet ſquare room, will be ſufficient for a room 60 feet by 40 feet, and ſo for any other, by the ſame rule.

ESTIMATE OF PRICES,
FOR
MATERIALS AND LABOUR,
AND
LABOUR ONLY,
ADAPTED TO THE
DESIGNS
IN
PAIN's BRITISH PALLADIO.

OF BRICKLAYER's WORK.

	l.	s.	d.
Digging foundations, ceſs-pools, wells, &c. according to the quality of the ground, excluſive of carting away, from 6*d*. per yard to	0	1	6
New brick-work, laid dry in ceſs-pools, wells, &c. with good hard burnt bricks, at per rod	7	0	0
New brick-work in party-walls, &c. all place bricks, at per rod	7	10	0
Labour only,	1	8	0
Ditto, 3-fourths place bricks, and 1-fourth grey ſtocks, per rod	8	0	0
Ditto, 3-fourths grey ſtocks	8	15	0
Ditto, all grey ſtocks	9	10	0
Ditto, half grey ſtocks	8	10	0
New fronts, faced with the beſt malm ſtocks, inſide grey ſtocks, at per rod	12	0	0
Labour only, 1 *l*. 10 *s*. to	1	12	0
Labour and mortar, from 3 *l*. to	3	10	0
Note, The ſame ſort of walling circular is worth 5 *s*. per rod more than the ſtrait.			
Grates or kitchen ranges faced with grey ſtocks are worth, per foot reduced	0	0	10

Ovens and coppers are generally meaſured as ſolid, only deducting the aſh-holes. This kind of work is often taken in cube feet; and to reduce theſe cube feet to the ſtandard of one brick and a half, multiply the number of cube feet found by 8, and divide that product by 9, the quotient will be the feet reduced to the ſtandard of one brick and a half thick.

	l.	s.	d.
Outſide ſplays, per foot run	0	0	3
Inſide ditto	0	0	2
Red return ſplays, rubbed and gauged, at per foot run	0	0	4½
Ditto, rubbed and gauged up the quoins	0	0	4
Groins done with grey or red ſtocks, at per foot ſuperficial 9 *d*. or per rod	10	4	0
Gauge brick-work ſet in mortar, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Labour only,	0	0	9
Rubbed and gauged arches, ſtrait or circular, ſet in putty, at per foot, ſuperficial, from 1 *s*. 8 *d*. to	0	1	10
Labour only, from 10 *d*. to	0	0	11
Semi-circular or ſemi-elliptical arches, rubbed, gauged, and ſet in putty, from 1 *s*. 10 *d*. to	0	2	2
Labour only, from 1 *s*. to	0	1	2
Brick coping and plain tile creaſing, with two courſe plain tiles under brick on edge, at per foot run 2½ *d*. to	0	0	3½
Brick nogging, done with place bricks laid flat, at per yard	0	1	10
Ditto, laid edge-ways,	0	1	6
Ditto, with grey ſtocks, flat,	0	2	0
Ditto, on edge,	0	1	8
The quartering to be meaſured, in labour only, per yard 3 *d*. to	0	0	4
Brick paving, laid in mortar flat, with grey ſtocks, at per yard 2 *s*. to	0	2	2
Ditto, on edge, from 2 *s*. 7 *d*. to	0	2	9
Ditto, laid flat in ſand, 1 *s*. 4 *d*. to	0	1	8
Ditto, on edge in ſand, 1 *s*. 10 *d*. to	0	2	0
Paving with paving-bricks, flat, in mortar, at per yard	0	2	5
Ditto, on edge,	0	4	10
Brick-paving, laid flat, mortar and labour, at per yard	0	0	9
Ditto, on edge, mortar and labour,	0	1	0
Labour only, from 4 *d*. to	0	0	5
New foot-tiles, paving in mortar, from 5½ *d*. per foot, ſuperficial, to	0	0	6½
New 10-inch tile paving, laid in mortar, 4 *d*. per foot to	0	0	5
Note, Preparing and levelling the ground to be charged by the day.			
Foot-tiles made for paving ovens, &c. muſt be charged at per tile	0	1	0
And, if the tops be rubbed ſmooth and gauged, there muſt be allowed per foot, ſuperficial,	0	0	6
To pointing down fronts, tuck and pat, new work, ſuperficial, from 4 *d*. per foot to	0	0	5
New plain tiling-lath, with ſingle lath hart, per ſquare	1	10	0
Ditto, with double hart-lath	1	12	0
Labour only, from 4 *s*. per ſquare to	0	5	0

Note, One ſquare of plain tiling will take 690 tiles at 7-inch gauge; 7-inch and a half gauge will take 640 tiles to one ſquare.

To a ſquare of plain tiling ſhould be allowed one peck of tile-pins, 2 buſhels of lime, 5 buſhels of ſand, 1 bundle of laths, and 600 nails.

	l.	s.	d.
Slating, per ſquare, with Weſtmoreland green ſlate, on boards, from 2 *l*. 10 *s*. per ſquare to	2	15	0
One ton of ſlate will lay 2 ſquares, labour only, per ſquare, 7 *s*. 6 *d*. to	0	8	0
New pantiling, laid dry, with hips and ridges, laid in mortar, at per ſquare, including lath,	1	3	0

New

	l.	s.	d.
New pantiling, bedded and pointed with lime and hair, at per ſquare,	1	5	0
Ditto, inſide and out,	1	8	0
Inſide only,	1	7	0
Pointing pantiling outſide only, at per ſquare	0	8	0
Ditto, inſide only, at per ſquare	0	5	0
Dutch glaſed pantiling, at per ſquare	1	18	0
Labour only, to pantiling, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per ſquare to	0	2	6

Note, One ſquare of pantiling will take 170 tiles.

The Number of paving Bricks and Tiles to complete one ſquare Yard of Pavement.

36	Six-inch tiles.
20¼	Eight-inch tiles.
16	Nine-inch tiles.
13	Ten-inch tiles.
9	Foot-tiles.
32	Statute bricks, laid flat.
48	Ditto, laid edge-ways.
90	Dutch clinkers.

Note, The carriage of materials to be added.

The cuſtomary allowance to one rod of brick-work is 4500 bricks, 32 buſhels of lime, and 2 loads and a half of ſand.

OF CARPENTER's WORK.

	l.	s.	d.
Framing naked flooring with girders, binding-joiſts, bridging and ceiling joiſts, as fig. *H*, plate 1, labour and all materials, at per foot cube	0	2	6
Labour only, from 4 ½ *d.* per foot cube to	0	0	5

The timbers in fig. *H* are drawn half an inch to a foot.

The floors on the 1-pair of ſtairs and attics to bear the ſame price.

	l.	s.	d.
Plate 4, The roof and ceiling floor for the deſign in plate 1, labour and all materials, at per foot cube	0	2	8
Labour only, from 5 *d.* per foot cube to	0	0	6

All to be raiſed complete on the walls. If the timbers in the above work be planed, for them muſt be allowed 2 *d.* per foot cube for plaining. All large ſtrong truſs partitions to bear the ſame price as above, as in the ſection, plate 7.

	l.	s.	d.
Truſſing girders, with oak truſſes 4 inches ſquare, at per foot run	0	1	4
Labour only, at per foot run	0	0	6
If the truſſes are 5 inches by 4, at per foot run	0	1	6
Labour only, at per foot run	0	0	7½
If the timbers of the above work are taken as they are found, without labour, at per foot cube 2 *s.* to	0	2	2
Then the labour to be taken by the ſquare, as labour and nails, from 12 *s.* per ſquare to	0	16	0
If framed with fir timber	0	12	0
If framed with oak, from 14 *s.* per ſquare to	0	18	0
Raiſed complete on the walls, oak timber and labour, at per foot cube 4 *s.* to	0	5	0
For common flooring, roofing, &c. where the timbers are ſmall, and but little framing, then take the timbers, as you find them, at per foot cube, without labour, from 2 *s.* to	0	2	2
And labour and nails, by the ſquare, according as the work is done, from 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to	0	9	0
Common quarter partitions to be taken in the ſame manner, at per foot cube 2 *s.* or	0	2	2
Labour and nails from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per ſquare to	0	7	0
Cove bracketting, at per foot, ſuperficial, from 6 *d.* to	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, 2 ½ *d.* to	0	0	3
Groin ceilings, at per foot ſuperficial from 8 *d.* to	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, from 3 ½ *d.* to	0	0	4
Common centering, per ſquare, for vaults, from 16 *s.* to	0	18	0
Labour to ditto, from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to	0	5	6
Groin centers, from 24 *s.* per ſquare to	1	6	0
Labour, from 6 *s.* to	0	7	6
The gathering, or angles of the groin, at 2 *d.* per foot run, labour, centering for doors, windows, &c. not exceeding 5 inches wide, at per foot run	0	0	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	1½
Centering to ſemi-circular or ſemi-elliptical arches, at per foot run, from 6 *d.* to	0	0	8
Labour only, 2 ½ *d.* to	0	0	3
If above 6 inches wide, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, 4 *d.* to	0	0	5

Note, The above centers to be made fair and ſmooth for gauge work, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
Rough centering to be made for trimmers, landings, &c. at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Breſſomer and ſtory-poſt, planed and framed, with braces, at per foot cube	0	2	8
Labour, at per foot cube	0	0	6

Domical Roofs.

	l.	s.	d.
Suppoſe the ribs to be cut out of inch and ½ deal, and the diameter of the plan to be 5 feet, and to riſe 2 feet 8 inches, the ribs to be taken ſuperficial at per foot, from 10 *d.* to	0	1	0
Labour only, from 4 *d.* to	0	0	5
Ditto, with 2-inch deal 6 or 8 feet diameter, at per foot ſuperficial, from 1 *s.* to	0	1	2
Ditto, planed and framed, from 1 *s.* to	0	1	6
Labour only, from 5 *d.* to	0	0	6
Ditto, with 2-inch and ½ deal, domical roof, at per foot, planed and framed, from 1 *s.* 4 *d.* to	0	1	8
Labour, from 6 *d.* to	0	0	7
Ditto, with 3-inch deal, rough, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Ditto, planed and framed,	0	1	10
Labour, from 7 *d.* to	0	0	8
Sky-lights, on an oval plan, to be ſtuck on the inſide with an ovolo, and rabbeted on the outſide for ſtrait glaſs, at per foot ſuperficial from 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to	0	5	6
Labour only, from 2 *s.* to	0	2	6
Ditto, made with 3-inch wainſcot,	0	6	0
Labour only, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	0
Bond timber and lintels, at per foot cube, in fir, 1 *s.* 10 *d.* to	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, cutting off and laying, at per foot run	0	0	0½
If oak bond and lintels, at per foot cube, from 3 *s.* to	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	0¾
Furings to naked flooring, roofing, &c. at per ſquare, with ¼ deal,	0	5	6
Labour only,	0	2	6
Ditto, with inch deal,	0	7	0
Labour only,	0	3	0

Note, This kind of work, as furing floors, roofs, &c. is various, ſome wanting more ſtuff and labour than others; ſo that the beſt way is to value it according to ſtuff, time, and nails, expended.

	l.	s.	d.
Battening to walls, with ¾ deal, labour and nails included, battens about 2 inches wide, and a foot apart, at per ſquare	0	9	0
Labour only, to getting out plugs and fixing, at per ſquare	0	3	0
Battening with inch deals, at per ſquare	0	10	0
Labour only,	0	3	6
Ditto, with inch and ¼ deal, at per ſquare	0	12	0
Labour, from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to	0	4	0
Ditto, with inch and ½ deal battens, at per ſquare	0	13	0
Labour only, from 3 *s.* 9 *d.* to	0	4	6
Ditto, 2-inch deal battening, at per ſquare	0	15	0
Labour only, 4 *s.* 9 *d.* to	0	5	6
If battening circular walls, per ſquare	0	7	0

All hold-faſts and wall-hooks to be paid for extraordinary.

	l.	s.	d.
Bracketing to common plaiſter cornices, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Labour, 2 ½ *d.* to	0	0	3
Ditto, circular, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, 4 *d.* to	0	0	4½
Bracketing to modillion or dental cornices, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Labour only, 3 ½ *d.* to	0	0	4
Ditto, circular, at per foot	0	0	10
Labour only, 4 *d.* to	0	0	5
Cove cornices bracketed, per foot	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, 4 *d.* to	0	0	5

Guttering inch-deals and bearers, at per foot ſuperficial — — —	0	0	8
Ditto, whole deal gutters and bearers —	0	0	9
Labour to ditto — — —	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed on the under-ſide — —	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, — — —	0	0	3
Whole deal water-trunks, grooved and tongued, 5 inches ſquare, put together with white-lead, and fixed, at per foot run — —	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run — —	0	0	5
Ditto, 6-inch water trunk, grooved and tongued, at per foot run — — —	0	1	4
Labour only, at per foot run — —	0	0	6
Whole deal fillet gutters, pitched and fixed, at per foot ſuperficial —— —	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, — — —	0	0	3½
Weather-boarding, with yellow deal, rough, per ſquare — — —	1	1	0
Ditto, planed, at per ſquare — —	1	5	0
Labour to rough boarding, — —	0	2	2
Ditto, to planed —— — —	0	4	6
Weather-boarding with battens, planed, at per ſquare —— —— —	1	10	0
Labour to ditto, —— — —	0	5	6
Rough ¾ deal-boarding, under-ſlating, at per ſquare —— —— —	1	1	0
Labour to ditto, —— —— —	0	2	0

The number of boards to complete a ſquare of boarding.

15 Ten-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge.
12½ Twelve-feet.
16 2-3ds of 12-feet battens, to a ſquare, at 6-inch gauge.
24 Ten-feet ditto, at 5-inch gauge.

Rough inch-deal, ſound boarding, at per ſquare	1	7	0
Labour, —— —— —	0	3	6
Slit-deal cover-board and bearers, per foot ſuperficial —— —— —	0	0	6
Ditto, for capping to backs and elbows, rounded and mitred, at per foot run — —	0	0	3
¾ torus plinth, and walls plugged, at per foot ſuperficial, 7 inches wide, —— —	0	0	5½
Ditto, ſcribed to ſteps —— — —	0	0	7
Inch-deal torus plinth, per foot ſuperficial —	0	0	6
Scribed to ſteps, at per foot ſuperficial — —	0	0	7
Whole deal torus plinth, per foot — —	0	0	7
Inch-deal framed, and beaded boxings for ſhutters, at per foot —— —	0	0	8
Grounds under mouldings, about 2 inches and ½ wide, at per foot run —— ——	0	0	2
Whole deal grounds under architrave, mouldings, &c. at per foot ſuperficial, planed and framed,	0	0	7½
Whole deal boxings to ſhutters, at per foot ſuperficial —— —— —	0	0	9
Rough inch-deal floors, edges ſhot, at per ſquare 1 *l.* 5 *s.* to —— —— —	1	8	0
Labour only, 4 *s.* to —— ——	0	4	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued —— —	1	11	0
Labour only, —— — —	0	6	0
Inch white deal folded floors, planed and laid, at per ſquare —— — —	1	10	0
Labour only, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to —— —	0	5	0
Inch yellow deal floors, ploughed and tongued, at per ſquare —— —— —	1	19	0
Common ſtrait-joint nailed floor, at per ſquare	2	2	0
Labour to ditto, —— —— —	0	6	6
Ditto, with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, one edge nailed in ſight, at per ſquare 2 *l.* 5 *s.* to	2	10	0
Labour, 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to —— —	0	8	0
Yellow whole-deal folding floors, at per ſquare	2	6	0
Ditto, common ſtrait joint with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, one edge nailed in ſight, —— — —	2	13	0
Labour to ditto, 8 *s.* to — —	0	9	0
Ditto, ſecond-beſt, at per ſquare —	3	5	0
Labour to ditto, — —— —	0	10	0
Ditto, dowelled —— — —	3	18	0
Labour to ditto, 15 *s.* to —— —	0	16	0
Ditto, beſt clean deal dowelled, at per ſquare —	5	10	0
Labour to ditto, —— — —	1	1	0
Inch and ¼ ſtrait joint batten floors, per ſquare	2	14	0
Ditto, heading-joint ploughed and tongued, and one edge nailed, —— — —	2	18	0
Labour, from 8 *s.* to —— —	0	10	0
Ditto, dowelled, per ſquare —— —	3	16	0
Labour, from 12 *s.* to —— —	0	14	0
Ditto, ſecond beſt, (matched) —— —	4	4	0
Ditto, the beſt clean battens, well matched —	6	0	0
Labour, —— —— —	1	5	0
Inch and ¼ right wainſcot dowelled floors, at per ſquare —— —— —	8	10	0
Ditto, the beſt wainſcot, well matched, ——	9	0	0
Labour to ditto, —— ——	1	5	0

Of Columns and Pilaſters.

Whole deal diminiſhed pilaſters, at per foot ſuperficial 1 *s.* to —— — —	0	1	2
Ditto, diminiſhed columns, from 1 *s.* per foot ſuperficial to —— —— —	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, at per foot —— —	0	0	10
Tooth dental, per foot run —— —	0	0	7
Fret dental, per foot run —— —	0	0	8
Doric entablature, at per foot ſuperficial from 1 *s.* 10 *d.* to —— —— —	0	2	0
Labour only, from 10 *d.* to —— —	0	1	0
Triglyphs, per foot ſuperficial — —	0	1	1
Blocks and mutules, capped with ogee, each —	0	0	4
Ditto, raking —— — —	0	0	6
Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, at per foot	0	2	0
Labour only, —— —— —	0	1	0
Inch and ½ deal fluted pilaſters, per foot ſuperf.	0	1	3
2 inch and ½ fluted columns, at per foot ſuperficial 1 *s.* 9 *d.* to —— —	0	1	10
Labour, to fluting columns and pilaſters, at per foot run —— —— —	0	0	2

Of Doors.

Two-inch 6-pannel deal doors, ſtuck both ſides with 4-inch margin, per foot ſuperficial —	0	1	2
Ditto, ovolo flat and bead fluſh back, per foot—	0	1	3
Labour, from 5 *d.* to —— —	0	0	6
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead on both ſides, and aſtragal on the pannels, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	8
Ditto, raiſed pannel in front, ovolo flat back	0	1	6
Two-inch and ½ deal doors, with double margins in the middle, and a bead ſtuck on ditto, ſix-inch margins ſtuck with ogee and bead aſtragal on the pannels, at per foot —— —	0	2	4
Eight pannels in the door.			
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial —	0	0	9
Two-inch four-pannel doors, ovolo flat and bead fluſh back, at per foot —— ——	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, —— — —	0	0	4½
Inch and ½ 4 pannel, per foot —— —	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot —— —	0	0	3½
Slit deal rough ledged doors, at per foot —	0	0	3½
Labour to ditto, —— — —	0	0	1½
Ditto, planed on two ſides —— —	0	0	5
Labour to ditto, —— — —	0	0	2¼
Three-quarter rough deal doors, ledged, per foot ſuperficial —— — —	0	0	4½
Labour to ditto, —— —	0	0	2¼
Ditto, planed and ledged, per foot —	0	0	6
Labour to ditto, —— ——	0	0	2¾
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, at per foot —	0	0	7
Labour, —— —— —	0	0	3½
Inch deal rough doors, ledged — —	0	0	5½
Labour to ditto, —— ——	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed and tongued, per foot —— — —	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, —— — —	0	0	3½
Whole deal rough ledged doors, at per foot —	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, — — —	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed and tongued, ledged, &c. at per foot — —	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot — —	0	0	4
Inch and ½ rough ledge doors, at per foot ſuperf.	0	0	7½
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed, tongued, and ledged, at per foot — —	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, — — —	0	0	4½
Inch and ½ 4-pannel ſquare doors, at per foot ſup.	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto, — — —	0	0	3½
Ditto, ovolo ſaſh-door, two pannels, ovolo, flat, and ſquare back, per foot — —	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, — — —	0	0	4
Inch and ½ 6-pannel doors, ogee and bead ſq. back	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, — — —	0	0	4½

Two

	l.	s.	d.
Two inch 4-pannel door, ovolo flat, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	1
Labour to ditto,	0	0	4½

Wainſcot Doors.

	l.	s.	d.
Two inch and ½ 6-pannel doors, ſtuck on both ſides, at per foot ſuperficial	0	5	0
Labour only, per foot	0	1	6
Ditto, ſtuck with quirk ogee and bead on both ſides.	0	2	1

Mahogany Doors.

	l.	s.	d.
Two inch and ½ 6-pannel doors, ovolo flat, ſtuck on both ſides, ſolid mahogany, per foot ſuperf.	0	12	0
Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	12	6
Labour to ditto, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to	0	5	0
If aſtragals on the pannels	0	0	0
Two-inch ſolid mahogany doors, ſtuck on both ſides, with ſix pannels, and bead on the pannels, at per foot ſuperficial	0	10	6
Labour, from 3*s.* per foot to	0	4	0
Doors veneered with mahogany muſt be valued according to the goodneſs of the ſtuff and workmanſhip.			
Two-inch and ½ gates, deal, bead fluſh front and ſquare back, in 18 pannels, at per foot ſuperf.	0	2	0
Labour to ditto,	0	0	9
Ditto, bead fluſh on both ſides	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	10
Ruſtic work, with 2-inch and ½ deal, ſuperficial, per foot 1*s.* 8*d.* to	0	1	10
Labour only, per foot, 1*s.* to	0	1	2
Whole deal 2-pannel ſhutters, ſquare, in two heights, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11
Ditto, in one height,	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, 4*d.* ½ to	0	0	5
Ditto, two pannels in one height, ovolo flat and ſquare back	0	1	0
Ditto, four pannels in one height, ovolo flat and fluſh back, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	3½
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead fluſh back	0	1	5
Labour to ditto, from 6*d.* to	0	0	7
Inch and ½ ſquare deal ſhutters in one height, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, 5*d.* to	0	0	6
Inch and ½ two-pannel ſhutters, ovolo flat and ſquare back, in one height, at per foot	0	1	2
Ditto, flat and bead fluſh back	0	1	4
Labour only,	0	0	7
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot	0	1	6
Labour only,	0	0	8
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, pannels raiſed, and fluſh back, per foot	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, from 8*d.* to	0	0	10
Note, All ſhutters, that are under one foot in width, are worth more per foot, labour only, than thoſe that are from one foot to one foot 6 inches, &c. from two pannels in a ſhutter to 5.			
If ſmall aſtragals be laid on pannels of doors, ſhutters, mitred, glued, and needle-points included, at per foot, run,	0	0	2½
Labour, to getting out ditto, per foot run,	0	0	0½
Inch-deal dado, keyed, per foot	0	0	8
Raking up ſtairs	0	0	10
Whole-deal ditto, at per foot	0	0	9
Ditto, raking to ſtairs	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, from 3*d.* to	0	0	3½
Whole-deal, framed in backs, elbows, ſoffits, &c. ovolo flat, at per foot	0	0	9
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, 3*d.* ½ to	0	0	4

Back-Linings to Windows, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
Inch-deal back-linings, framed, bead butt, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Ditto, 3 pannels in height	0	0	7
Labour, from 2*d.* to	0	0	2½
Inch and ½ double-rabbetted jambs and ſoffits, framed, ovolo and flat pannels, per foot	0	0	9½
Ditto, bead fluſh	0	0	10
Labour to ditto,	0	0	3
Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead, pannels raiſed, with an ovolo on the raiſing, at per ft ſuperf.	0	1	1
Labour only, 3*d.* ½ to	0	0	4

	l.	s.	d.
Whole-deal ſquare dwarf wainſcotting, at per yard	0	3	0
Ditto, two pannels in height	0	3	4
Labour to ditto,	0	1	2
Ditto, raking to ſtairs	0	3	9
Labour to ditto,	0	1	4
Whole-deal level dwarf wainſcot, ovolo and flat pannels, at per yard	0	3	9
Two pannels in height, at per yard	0	4	0
Ditto, ovolo flat raking up ſtairs, per yard	0	4	6
Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead	0	4	10
Labour to ditto, from 1*s.* 5*d.* to	0	1	6
Inch and ½ ſquare partitions, flat pannels, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Labour, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	2½
Two-inch partitions, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Labour to ditto,	0	0	3
Ditto, ovolo and flat pannel ſquare back	0	0	10
Labour to ditto,	0	0	3½
Ditto, ovolo flat and fluſh back	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, 4*d.* to	0	0	4½

Small Mouldings.

	l.	s.	d.
Small beads of deal, per foot run	0	0	1½
Labour, to getting out, per foot run	0	0	0½
Inch-ogee of deal, per foot run	0	0	2
Labour, to getting out and ſticking, per ft run	0	0	0½
Single cornices, per foot run	0	0	5
Labour, to getting out and ſticking,	0	0	2
Four-inch ſingle architraves, per foot run	0	0	4
Four inch and ½ ditto,	0	0	4½
Labour, to getting out and ſticking,	0	0	2½
Ditto, 5-inch ſingle architrave, per foot run	0	0	5
Run of ſmall fluting on pannels, faſcias, &c. from 8*d.* per foot run to	0	1	0
Baſe and ſurbaſe mouldings in deal, at per foot ſuperficial 1*s.* 2*d.* to	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Impoſt mouldings, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to	0	1	6
Labour only,	0	0	6
Double architraves, at per ft ſup. from 1*s.* 3*d.* to	0	1	4
Labour only,	0	0	6
Chimney-caps, at per ft ſuperf. from 1*s.* 6*d.* to	0	1	8
Labour, from 7*d.* per foot ſuperficial to	0	0	8
Note, All breaks, except the two external breaks, to be allowed for each	0	0	9
Common block dental, at per foot run	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	3½
Eye dentals, at per foot run	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	4½
Ditto fret dentals, at per foot run	0	0	10
Labour, per foot run	0	0	5
Ditto fret eye dentals, at per foot run	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	6
Right wainſcot mouldings, ſtrait, at per ft ſuperf.	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſuperficial	0	0	8
Circular ditto, at per ft ſuperficial	0	4	0
Labour, per foot	0	1	4
Mahogany ſtrait mouldings, at per ft ſuperficial	0	3	6
Labour to ditto,	0	1	0
Circular ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	7	0
Labour to ditto,	0	2	0

Stair-Caſes.

	l.	s.	d.
Common inch white deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, from 3*d.* ½ per ft ſuperficial to	0	0	4
Ditto, yellow deal ſteps and riſers	0	0	9½
Common whole yellow deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per foot	0	0	10½
Labour, from 4*d.* to	0	0	5
Second-beſt whole deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, with moulded noſing, ſteps properly glued and backed, cloſe-ſtring, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, ſuperficial, per foot	0	0	7
Beſt clean deal ſteps and riſers, with moulded noſings, mitered to receive the returns at the ends of the ſteps; riſers mitered to receive the brackets; and ſteps dove-tailed for the baniſters, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	7
Labour only,	0	0	7
Circular block to curtail ſtep, at per foot cube	0	7	6
Labour to preparing ditto, from 4*s.* to	0	4	6

	l.	s.	d.
Circular veneered riſer to curtail ſtep, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour to preparing and laying ditto,	0	1	0
Circular round and hollow to ditto, at per ft run	0	1	2
If a ſmall cock-bead to ditto, at per ft run	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	1	0
Clean deal ſteps and riſers to geometrical ſtairs on a circular plan, with noſings and riſers mitered, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Circular ſtring-board, glued up, to anſwer the wreath-rail, a bead on the bottom-edge, and one ſunk face, at per foot ſuperficial	0	7	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	0
Two-inch and ½ deal moulded hand-rail, at per foot run	0	0	10
Ditto ramp	0	2	10
Labour, from *7d.* per foot run to	0	1	2
Ditto, twiſted,	0	8	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	5	0
Two-inch and ½ mahogany hand-rail, ſtrait, at per foot run	0	2	10
Ditto ramp, at per foot run	0	6	6
Ditto twiſted,	0	12	6
Labour to ſtrait rail, per foot	0	1	6
Labour to ramp, at per foot run	0	3	0
Labour to twiſt, at per foot run	0	7	6
Two-inch and ½ mahogany hand-rails, glued up in thickneſs, at per foot run	1	2	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	12	0
Ditto ſolid, on a circular plan, per foot run	0	14	0
Labour to ditto,	0	7	6
Mahogany capping to iron rails, with ſolid blocks, at per foot run	0	12	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	7	0
Ditto level rail, on a circular plan, at per ft run	0	8	0
Labour to ditto, from *3s. 6d.* to	0	4	0
Three-inch deal ſquare newels, per foot run	0	0	4
Ditto turning,	0	0	10
Mahogany newels, at per foot run	0	2	0
Ditto turning,	0	2	0
Inch and ½ deal baniſters and turning, each	0	0	8
Ditto mahogany baniſters and turning	0	1	8
Seven-eighths ſquare wainſcot bar baniſters, at per foot run	0	0	2
Ditto, dove-tailed into ſteps	0	0	3
Clean inch-deal ſquare bar baniſters, at per ft run	0	0	1½
Ditto, dove-tailed into ſteps	0	0	2
Plain block brackets and end-noſings, each	0	1	0
Plain cut brackets and returned end-noſings, each	0	1	8
Neat cut brackets, with ſcrole and end-noſings, each	0	2	0
Ditto in mahogany, each	0	3	0
Circular deal brackets, with returned end-noſings to geometrical ſtairs, each	0	2	6

Of Saſhes.

	l.	s.	d.
Inch and ½ deal ſaſhes, fixed, moulded with ovolo, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	5½
Two-inch deal ovolo fixed ſaſh, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	6
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial *2d.* ½ to	0	0	3
Inch and ½ ovolo wainſcot fixed ſaſh, at per ft ſup.	0	0	6
Ditto, to ſlide or hang	0	0	6½
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	0	7½
Ditto, to hang or ſlide	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Two-inch ovolo wainſcot ſaſh fixed, at per ft ſup.	0	0	7½
Ditto, to hang or ſlide, at per foot	0	0	9
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	0	10½
Labour to ditto, at per foot *2d.* to	0	0	3½
Mahogany inch and ½ ſaſh, fixed, at per ft ſuperf.	0	1	0
Ditto, to hang or ſlide, at per foot	0	1	1
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	1	2½
Ditto, 2-inch ovolo mahogany ſaſh	0	1	5
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow, at per foot	0	1	7
Labour, at per foot ſuperficial *4d.* to	0	0	4½
Two-inch and ½ wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, at per foot	0	1	0
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	1	1½
Two-inch and ½ mahogany ovolo ſaſh	0	1	9
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	1	10½
Two-inch wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, circular on the plan, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Ditto, with aſtragal and hollow	0	2	1½
Two-inch mahogany ſaſh, on a circular plan, at per foot	0	2	8
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	2	8½
Two-inch deal ſquare pitch ſky-lights, at per ft ſuperficial	0	1	2
Ditto, hipped ends, at per foot	0	2	0
Ditto, wainſcot	0	1	6
Ditto, hipped at the ends, per foot	0	3	0
Two-inch and ½ ſky-light, deal, framed with ovolo, at per foot	0	1	6
Ends hipped, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	10
Two-inch and ½ wainſcot ſky-light, framed with ovolo, at per foot	0	2	1
Ditto, ends hipped, at per foot	0	3	9
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial *3d.* ½ to	0	0	4

Of Saſh-Frames.

	l.	s.	d.
Deal caſe-frames for inch and ½ ſaſhes, with oak ſunk ſills, prepared to hang ſingle, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Ditto, to hang double, at per foot	0	0	8½
Deal linings, with oak ſills ſunk, wainſcot pulley-pieces and beads, to hang ſingle, at per ft ſup.	0	0	10
Ditto, to hang double, at per foot	0	1	0
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, to hang double, at per foot	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, from *3d.* ½ per foot to	0	0	5
Inch and ½ wainſcot ſaſh ovolo deal lining, oak ſunk ſill, wainſcot pulley-pieces and beads, hung with lead weights, and lines complete, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Ditto, with mahogany pullies, ſtiles, and beads, and inch and ½ mahogany ſaſhes, at per ft ſup.	0	2	2
Ditto, hung double, at per ft ſuperficial	0	2	4
Deal caſe ſaſh-frames, with wainſcot pulley-ſtiles and beads, inch and ½ ſaſhes, wainſcot, with iron weights and lines complete, double hung, at per ft ſuperficial	0	1	9
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-ſtiles and beads, and inch and ½ mahogany ſaſh, hung complete, at per ft ſuperficial	0	2	4
Deal caſe-frames, with 2-inch deal ſaſhes, with lines and weights, hung complete, at per ft ſup.	0	1	9
Deal caſe-frames, with wainſcot pulley-pieces and beads, 2-inch wainſcot ſaſh, with lines and weights, hung complete, at per ft	0	2	0
Deal caſe-frames, with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, and 2-inch mahogany ſaſh, with lines and weights hung complete, at per ft ſup.	0	2	10
Deal caſe-frames, with wainſcot pulley-pieces and beads, and 2-inch wainſcot ſaſh, hung double, with lines and weights, complete, at per ft ſup.	0	2	8
Deal caſe-frames, with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, with 2-inch and ½ mahogany ſaſh, double hung, with lines and lead weights, complete, at per ft ſuperficial	0	3	2
Deal caſe for Palladian windows, with 2-inch wainſcot ſaſh, the middle ſaſh to hang, with lines and weights, complete, at per ft ſuperf.	0	3	6
The dimenſions ſuppoſed to be 6 feet, or 6 feet 6 inches, on the baſe, the circular head-frame to be veneered with wainſcot, and 2-inch wainſcot ſaſh, circular, head of ſaſh and bead glued up in thickneſs, at per ft ſuperficial	0	4	6

Note, If braſs pullies and boxes, to be charged extra per value.

Circular Saſhes.

	l.	s.	d.
Inch and ½ circular-headed deal ſaſhes, at per ft ſuperf. ovolo ſaſh,	0	2	0
Ditto, wainſcot	0	2	6
Ditto, mahogany	0	3	0
Inch and ½ deal fan-light, Gothic, ſtuck with ovolo, at per ft	0	2	9
Ditto, wainſcot	0	3	4
Ditto, mahogany	0	4	0
Two-inch common fan-light	0	2	9
Ditto, mahogany	0	3	6

Two-

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch wainſcot, Gothic, with a hair-lip arch	0	3	8
Ditto, mahogany	0	4	8

Circular Work.

	l.	s.	d.
Circular ſlit-deal cover-board and bearer, planed on two ſides, at per ft ſuperficial	0	0	6
Ditto, circular ſoffit, backed with canvas, per ft ſuperficial	0	1	0
Inch-deal, circular on the face, planed on one ſide, at per ft ſuperficial	0	0	7
Ditto, circular on the plan, per ft	0	1	4
Whole-deal circular rabbetted ſoffit, at per ft ſup.	0	1	7
Ditto, circular framed ſoffit, with ſmall aſtragal laid on the pannel, two pannels, and the ſtiles veneered, per ft ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	10
Ditto, circular frame in three pannels, aſtragal on the pannels, at per ft ſuperficial	0	2	9
Labour to ditto, per ft ſuperficial	0	1	0
Ditto, circular, circular ſoffits, quirk ogee and bead, two pannels, and ſtiles veneered, at per ft ſuperf.	0	7	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſuperf.	0	2	6
Ditto, with mahogany, per ft	0	9	0
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſuperf.	0	3	6
Circular columns, at per ft ſuperf. 1*s.* 10*d.* to	0	2	0
Fluting columns and pilaſters, at per ft run	0	0	2

Note, Circular work is three times the price of ſtrait work of the ſame kind, and circular circular three times the price of circular of the ſame kind.

	l.	s.	d.
Carving Ionic Capitals is done by the face, at ſo much per face, according to the diameter of the column. Suppoſe the diameter to be ten inches, at 1*s.* per inch, each face will be worth 10*s.* then the cap will coſt carving in deal	2	0	0
In wainſcot, ~~1*s.*~~ 3*d.* ~~or~~ 1*s.* 4*d.* per inch, then the whole will coſt ~~2*l.* 10*s.*~~ or	2	13	4
In mahogany, 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* per inch, and then the whole cap will coſt 3*l.* or	3	6	8
Corinthian caps, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per inch, at 10 inches diameter, that is per face, in deal	1	5	0
So the whole cap will coſt	5	0	0
Ditto, in wainſcot, at per inch 3*s.* which is 30*s.* per face, the whole cap will coſt	6	0	0
Ditto, in mahogany, at per inch 3*s.* 6*d.* ſo the whole cap will coſt	7	0	0
Fluting pannels for doors, ſhutters, &c. at per ft run 8*d.* to	0	1	0

Note, *The above prices for Labour only.*

	l.	s.	d.
Rough ſlit-deal, including labour and nails, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	2½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	2¾
Ditto, in packing-caſes, ledges to be meaſured, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	2¼
Slit-deal, planed on one ſide	0	0	3¼
Ditto, grooved and beaded	0	0	4
Ditto, dove-tailed, in drawers not leſs than 18 inches in front, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	7
Rough ¾ deal, labour and nails included, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	3
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	3¼
Ditto, in packing-caſes, the ledges meaſured, ſup.	0	0	3¼
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	3¾
Ditto, planed on one ſide, ploughed and tongued, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	5
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, not leſs than 18 inches long, with bearers, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	7½
Inch-deal, rough, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	3½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	3¾
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	4½
Inch-deal rough packing-caſes	0	0	4
Ditto, planed on one ſide,	0	0	4½
Ditto, plugged to walls	0	0	5
Ditto, planed on one ſide, ploughed and tongued, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	5½
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	0	5½
Ditto, in cut ſtandards and ſunk ſhelves, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, per ft ſuperf.	0	0	8

	l.	s.	d.
Rough whole-deal, labour and nails included, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	4½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	4¾
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	5½
Ditto, in rough packing-caſes	0	0	5
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	5½
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or framed, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Ditto, framed grounds to doors or chimneys	0	0	6¾
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and framed	0	0	7½
Ditto, both ſides planed, and framed, beaded boxings, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, dove-tailed, in drawers to dreſſers, &c. per ft ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, cut ſtandard and ſunk ſhelves, per ft 8*d.* to	0	0	9
Inch and ½ deal, rough, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	5½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	5¾
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	6½
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	0	7½
Ditto, framed	0	0	8½
Ditto, with grooved ſhelves or cut ſtandards	0	0	9½
Ditto, cut brackets and ſpit-racks	0	1	0
Two-inch deal, rough, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	7
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	7½
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	8
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	8½
Ditto, on both ſides	0	0	10
Ditto, and framed	0	0	11½
Clean 2-inch dreſſer-top, per ft ſuperficial	0	1	2
Two-inch and ½ deal, rough, per ft ſuperf.	0	0	9
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	9½
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	10½
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and framed	0	1	2
Two-inch and ½ clean dreſſer-top, per ft	0	1	2
Ditto, rabbetted and moulded front, per ft	0	1	6
Three-inch deal, planed on one ſide, ploughed and tongued	0	1	1
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	1	3
Ditto, framed, ſuperficial	0	1	5
Three-inch dreſſer-top, per ft	0	1	8

PRICE OF MASON's WORK.

	l.	s.	d.
Portland ſtone, ſcapled, at per foot cube	0	2	6
Sawing ditto, at per ft ſuperficial	0	0	4
Plain work to ditto, per ft ſuperf.	0	0	10
Circular plain work, per ft ſup.	0	1	3
Moulded work, ſtrait, per ft	0	1	0
Circular moulded work, from 1*s.* 4*d.* to	0	1	6
Plain ſunk work, at per ft	0	1	0
Sunk joggling, per ft run	0	0	4
Grooving, per ft run	0	0	3
Cutting frets, per ft run	0	2	6
Portland ſtone coping, 13 inches wide and 3 inches thick in front, 1 inch and ½ thick behind, throated, cramped, and run with lead, at per ft ſuperficial	0	2	0
Portland ſtone ſinks, 6 or 7 inches thick, at per ft ſuperficial 3*s.* 6*d.* or	0	4	0
Portland ſtone baluſtrades, 1 foot 8 inches long, about 4 inches and ½ or 5 inches diameter, and joggled in at each end, each 1*l.* 8*s.* or	1	10	0
Portland ſtone paving, in ſtrait courſes, 1 inch and ½ thick, per ft ſuperficial	0	1	8
Ditto, 2 inches thick	0	1	10
Ditto octogon and black dots, per ft ſuperf.	0	2	2
Yorkſhire paving, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	9
Black and white marble ſquares, in paving, at per ft ſuperficial	0	2	10
New Purbeck paving, ſquared in ſtrait courſes	0	1	0
Ditto, laid in tarras, per ft ſuperf.	0	1	0
Holes cut for iron work, each	0	0	2
Ditto, laid in mortar	0	0	10
Mortice-holes made ſquare, each 2 or 3 inches	0	0	4
Larger ditto, each	0	0	8
Holes cut 7 or 8 inches deep, and 5 or 6 inches ſquare, each	0	2	0

	l.	s.	d.
Portland ſtone-chimney-pieces and ſlabs, not leſs than 1 inch and ¼ thick, per ft ſuperficial	0	1	9
Ditto, 2 inches thick	0	2	0
Ditto, 2 inches and ½ thick	0	2	4
Slit Ryegate ſtone hearths and covings, at per ft ſuperficial	0	1	2
Whole ditto,	0	1	8
Purple marble covings, 2 inches thick, per ft ſup.	0	6	0
Black marble ditto, 3 inches thick,	0	7	6

Veined Marble Chimneys.

Veined marble, per foot cube	1	0	0
Plain work to ditto,	0	3	6
Ditto, moulded work	0	7	0
Veined marble ſlabs, jambs, mantles, &c. not leſs than 1 inch ⅛ thick, per ft ſuperf.	0	5	0
Egyptian marble mantles and jambs, at per ft ſup.	0	12	6
New dove marble, per ft	0	7	0
Ditto, inch ſlab	0	5	0
New purple marble, per ft	0	6	0
Black and yellow plinths, per ft cube	1	15	0
Plain work to ditto, per ft ſuperf.	0	5	0
Sunk work to ditto, at per ft	0	9	0
Ditto, plain jambs and mantle, at per ft ſuperf.	0	8	0
Statuary-marble, per foot cube	1	10	0
Plain work to ditto, per ft ſuperficial	0	3	9
Moulded work to ditto,	0	7	0
Ditto, circular work, per ft	0	10	0
New inch and ½ ſtatuary ſlabs, jambs, and mantle, per ft	0	8	0
New baſtard ſtatuary, per ft	0	6	0
Sawing ſtatuary marble, per ft	0	1	0
Jaſper-marble in veneering, per foot ſuperficial, from 1*l.* 5*s.* to	1	10	0
Sienna-marble in veneering, per ft ſup. 15*s.* to	0	18	0

Painting.

Painting once in oil, per yard	0	0	2
Outſide painting three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Inſide new work common colours, per yard	0	0	6
If extraordinary colours, as olive, &c. per yd	0	0	8
Prepared Pruſſian-blue, per yard	0	0	10
Greens, per yard	0	1	0
Saſh-frames done twice in oil, each 9*d.* or	0	0	10
Saſh-ſquares, per dozen, 9*d.* or	0	0	10
Window-lights, three times in oil, each	0	0	4
Caſements, each	0	0	4
Iron-bars, each	0	0	1
Cloak-pins, twice in oil, per foot run	0	0	1
Saſh-frames, three times in oil, each	0	1	0
Ditto, ſaſh-ſquares, per dozen	0	1	0
Stucco, three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Ditto, four times in oil, per yard	0	0	10
Ditto, and ſanded, per yard	0	1	0
Fine flat white, four times in oil, at per yard	0	1	0
Saſh-ſquares, dead white, per dozen	0	1	3
Mahogany-grained, per yard	0	1	0
Ditto, and varniſhed, per yard	0	1	2

Glaſier's Work.

Newcaſtle crown, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2
Beſt London crown, per foot	0	1	4
Crown-glaſs, in broad lead cemented, per ft	0	1	0

Plumber's Work.

Lead to gutters, flats, &c. per cwt.	1	1	0
Ditto, ſolder, per pound	0	0	9
Ditto, per cwt.	4	4	0
Milled lead for hips, flaſhings, &c. per cwt.	1	2	0
Three-quarter pipe, per yard	0	2	4
Inch ditto	0	3	4
Inch and quarter ditto	0	3	6
Inch and half ditto	0	4	8
Two-inch ditto	0	6	4
Three-inch and half rain-water pipe, from 2*s.* 4*d.* to	0	2	8

Blackſmith's Work, done by Weight.

All ſorts of hammered work, as chimney-bars, ſtays, upright window-bars, ſhutter-bars, pump-work bolts, ſaddle-bars, cramps, hold-faſts, dogs, gudgeons, and all black-work of the ſame kind, from 4*d.* per pound to	0	0	4½
Caſements, croſs window-bars filed, and all ſuch work, from 4*d.*½ per pound to	0	0	6

	l.	s.	d.
Large ſcrew-bolts and nuts, at per pound	0	0	6
Iron-doors and ſhutters, from 10*d.* per pound to	0	1	0

Weight of ſquare Iron Bars one Foot in Length, very uſeful for eſtimating Iron Work.

Square.	lb.	qr.	oz.
⅜	0	¼	0
½	1	¾	2
⅝	1	¼	1
¾	2	1	3
In. ⅞	2	½	0
1 0	3	½	3
1 ⅛	4	½	0
1 ¼	5	½	3½
1 ⅜	6	½	2
1 ½	7	¾	2
1 ⅝	9	¼	0
1 ¾	10	½	3½
1 ⅞	12	¼	1
2 0	14	0	0
2 ⅛	15	¾	1
2 ¼	17	½	3
2 ⅜	19	¾	0
2 ½	21	¾	2
2 ⅝	24	2	0
2 ¾	26	¼	3
2 ⅞	28	¾	3
3 0	31	½	0
3 ¼	37	0	0
3 ½	42	¼	0
3 ¾	49	¾	0
4 0	56	0	0

Weight of flat Iron Bars one Foot in Length.

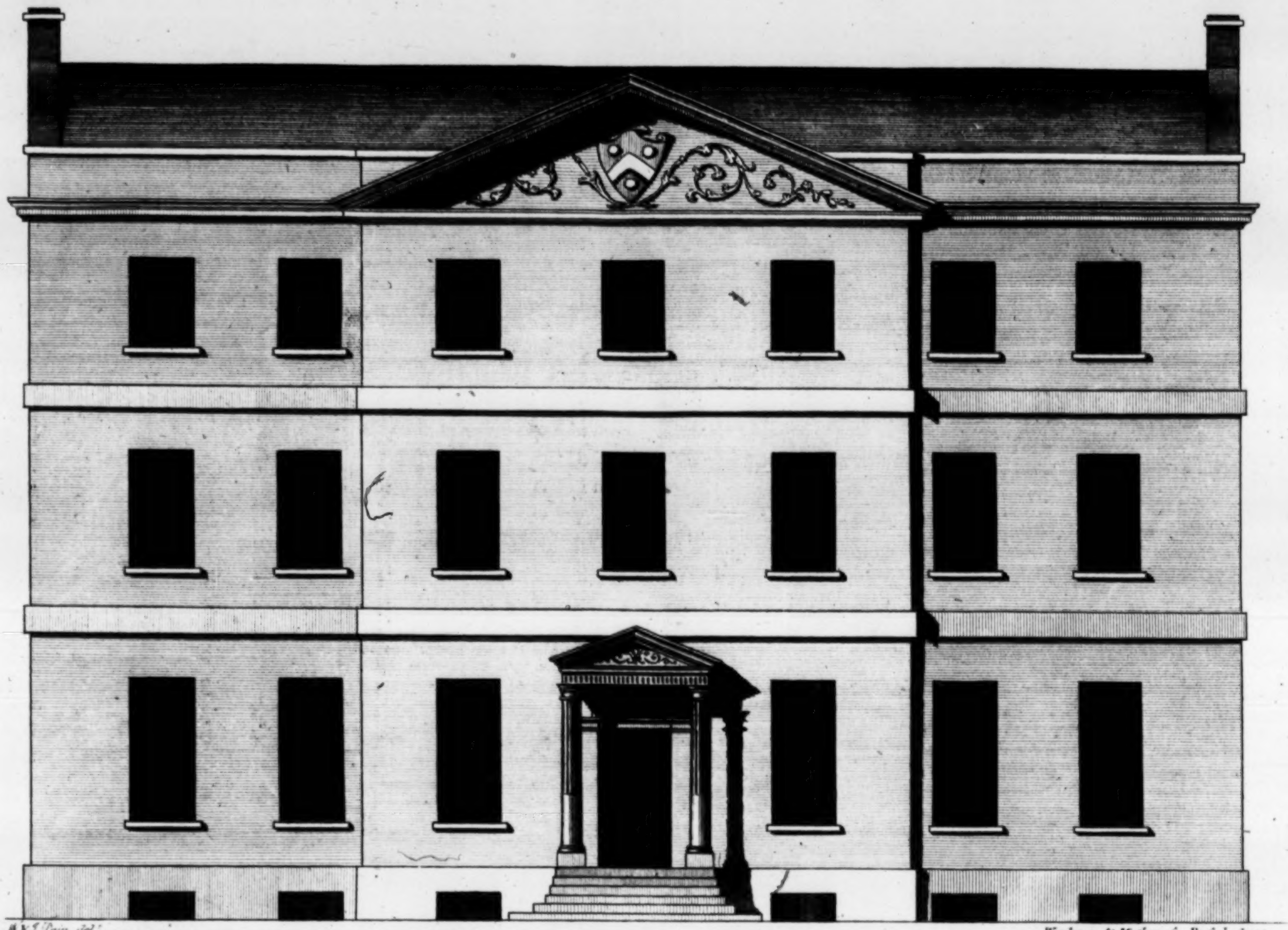
Width in Inches.	Thickneſs.	lb. q. oz.
1 ½	⅜	1 ¾ 3½
1 ¾	⅜	2 ¼ 0
1 ½	½	2 ½ 2
1 ⅝	½	2 ¾ 1½
1 ¾	½	3 0 1
1 ⅞	½	3 ¼ 0½
2 0	½	3 ½ 0
2 ¼	½	3 ¾ 0
2 ⅜	½	4 0 2½
2 ½	½	4 ½ 2
2 ⅝	½	4 ¾ 1
2 ¾	½	5 ¼ 2½
3 0	½	5 ¼ 0
3 0	⅝	6 ½ 1
3 0	¾	8 0 1½
3 ¼	½	5 ½ 3
3 ¼	⅝	7 0 1¾
3 ¼	¾	8 ½ 0½
3 ½	½	6 0 2
3 ½	⅝	7 ½ 2
3 ⅝	¾	9 ½ 1½
3 ¾	¾	9 ¾ 1½

Plaiſterer's Work.

Lime and hair mortar on lathing, at per yard	0	0	10
Labour only, from 3*d.* to	0	0	3½
Common rough caſting, from 1*s.* per yard to	0	1	4
Labour only, from 4*d.* to	0	0	5
Setting common ceilings with fine ſtuff, per yd	0	0	2
Rendering one coat rough, per yard	0	0	3
Ditto and ſet, per yard 4*d.* or	0	0	5
Ditto groins, per yard	0	0	6
Not ſet, but trowelled ſmooth for paper	0	0	3½
Floated rendering on brick-work, per yd 6*d.* or	0	0	7
Raiſed chamfered ruſtics, per foot ſuperf.	0	0	9
Plain raiſed faſcia, per foot	0	0	6
Counter ceilings on lath, per yard	0	0	7
Floated lath and plaiſter, ſet, per yard	0	1	1
Ditto, ſet and white	0	1	2
Ditto, with ſtrong fir-lath and four-penny nails, waſhed for painters, at per yard	0	1	6
Floated lath and plaiſter, ſet in plaiſter and putty, per yard	0	1	4
Ditto in groins	0	1	6
Stucco on bricks, per yard	0	1	6
Ditto on lath	0	2	0
Circular ditto	0	2	6
Bead and quirk to quoins, per foot run	0	0	2
Plain mouldings, 5 inches girth, per foot	0	0	5
Circular ditto	0	0	6
Plain plaiſter cornices, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Dental ditto	0	1	0
Block cornices, with leaves in the block and flowers in coffers, per foot	0	1	4
Ditto, three members, enriched with flower and bands in the ſoffit, per foot	0	1	10
Ditto with eye-dental, and whited	0	1	0
Doric cornices, three members, enriched with bells and flowers in coffers, per foot	0	2	4
Plain Ionic modillion-cornice, per foot	0	1	0
Ditto, two members, enriched modillions and flowers in coffers, per foot	0	1	8
Plain Corinthian cornice, at per foot	0	1	8
Ditto, fully enriched	0	2	0
Circular ditto, enriched	0	2	3
Ditto frize, enriched with foliage and flowers, per foot	0	4	0
Vitruvian ſcrole, flower, and huſk, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Circular ditto	0	3	0
Guilochi and flowers, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0

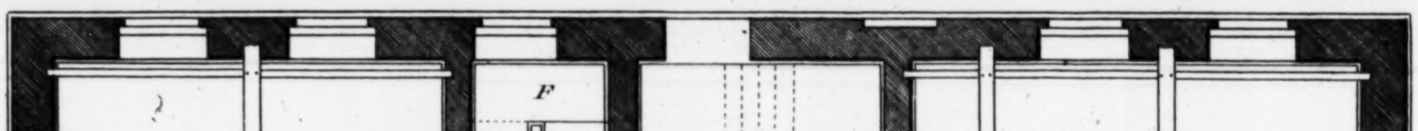
THE END.

Plate I.



W & J. Pain del.

Woodman & Mutlow fc. Russel Court.



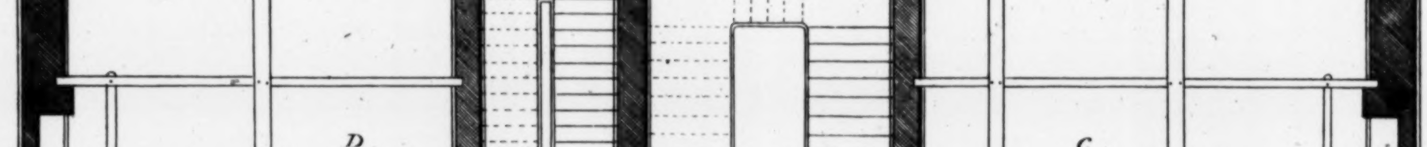


Fig. H.

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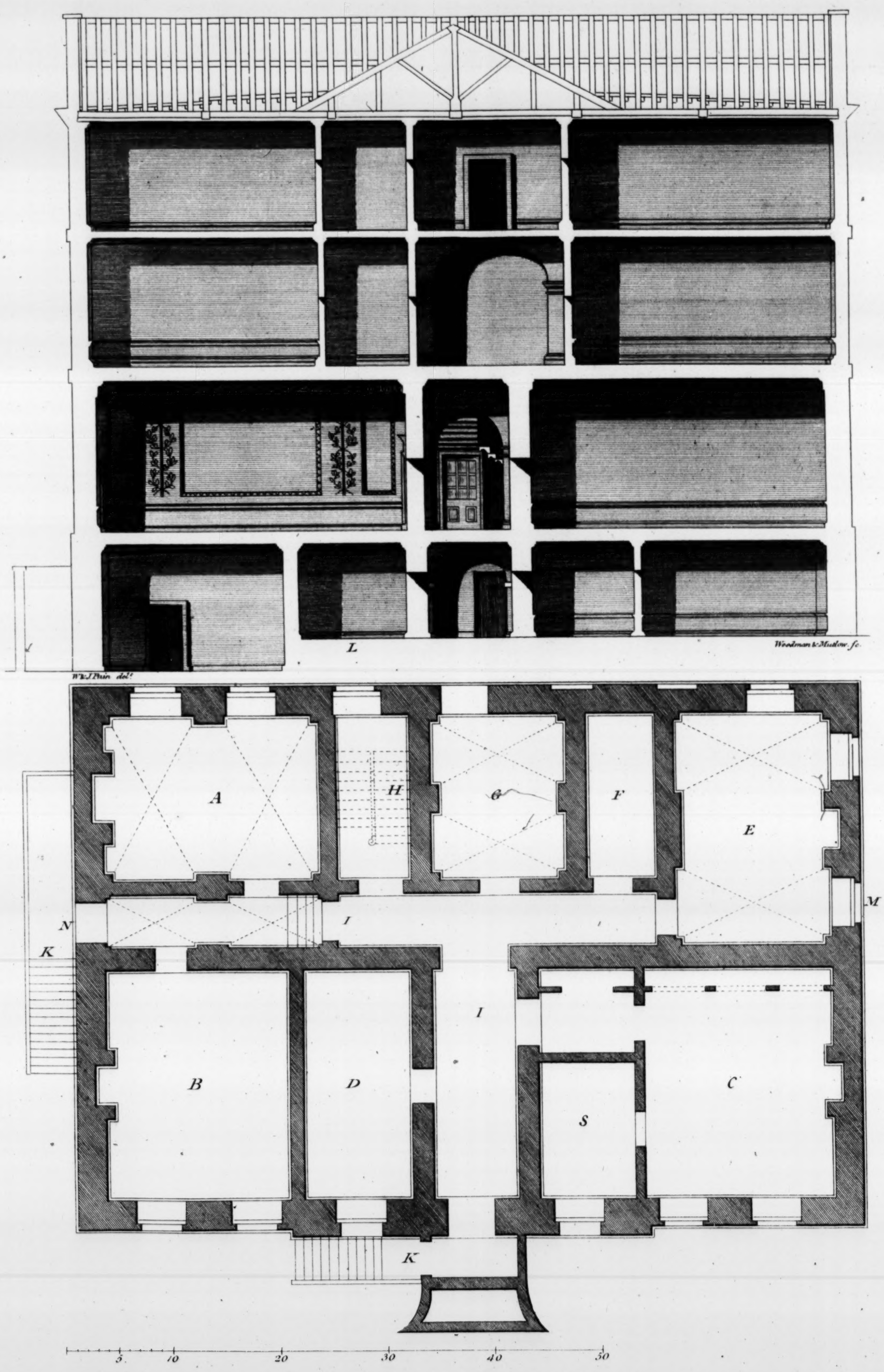
Plate II.



Woodman & Mutlow sc.

Wm. J. Pain delt.

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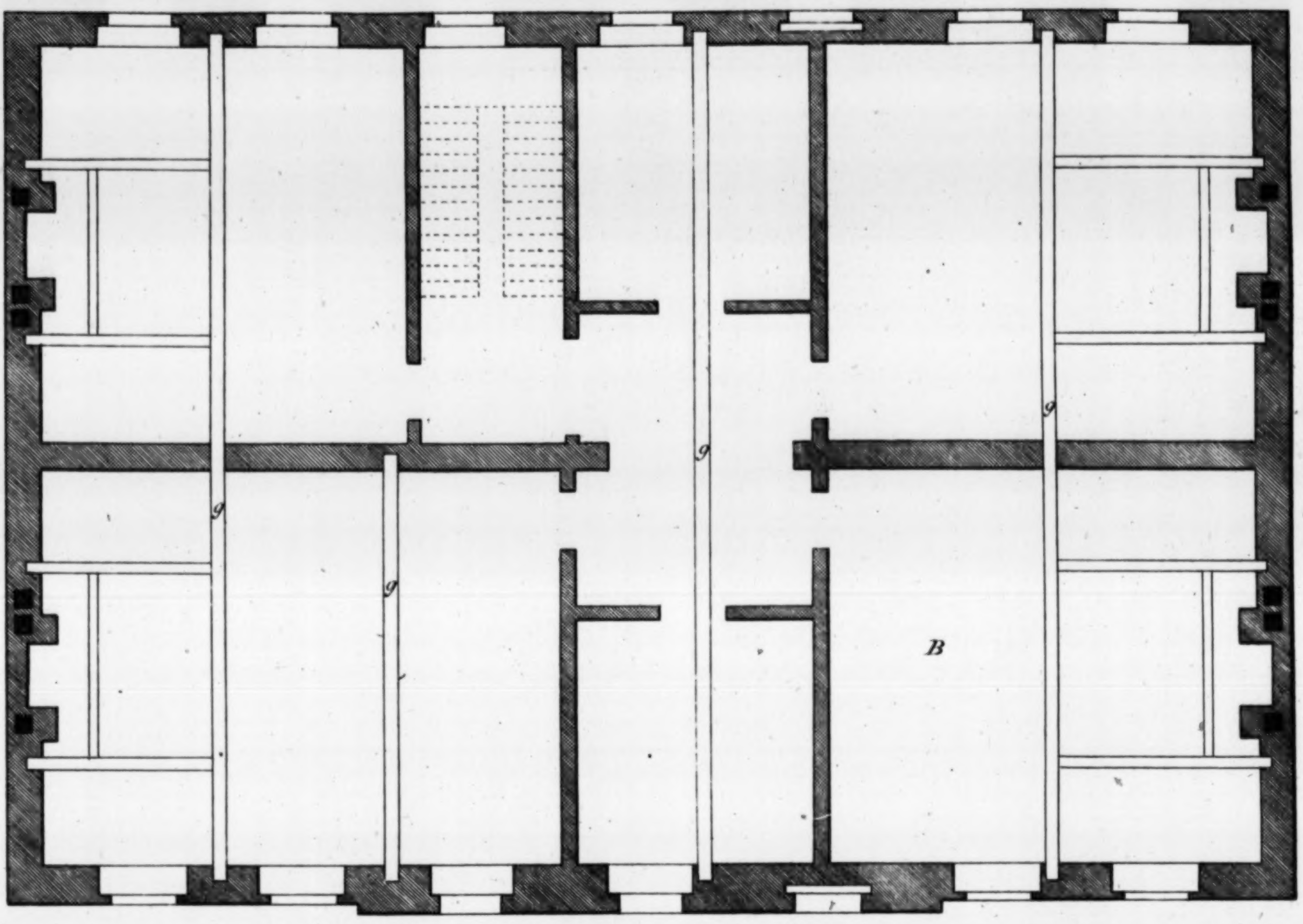

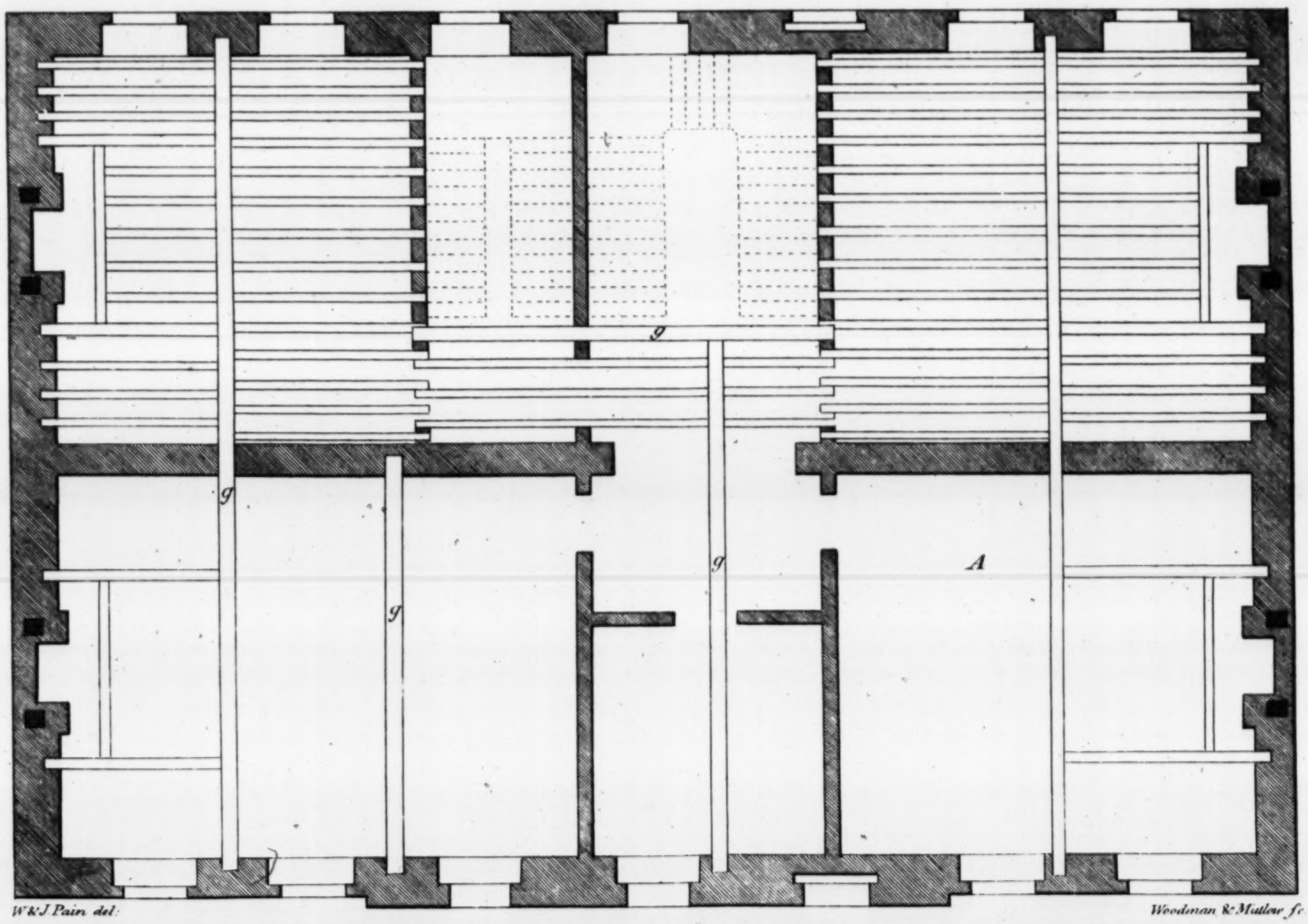

W & J Pain del.

Woodman & Mutlow fc.

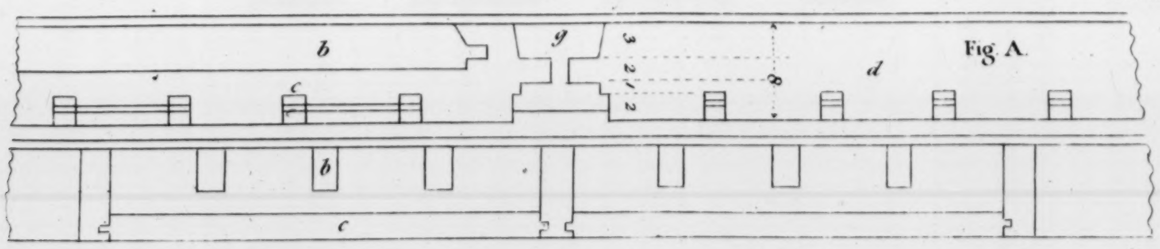
Fig. A.

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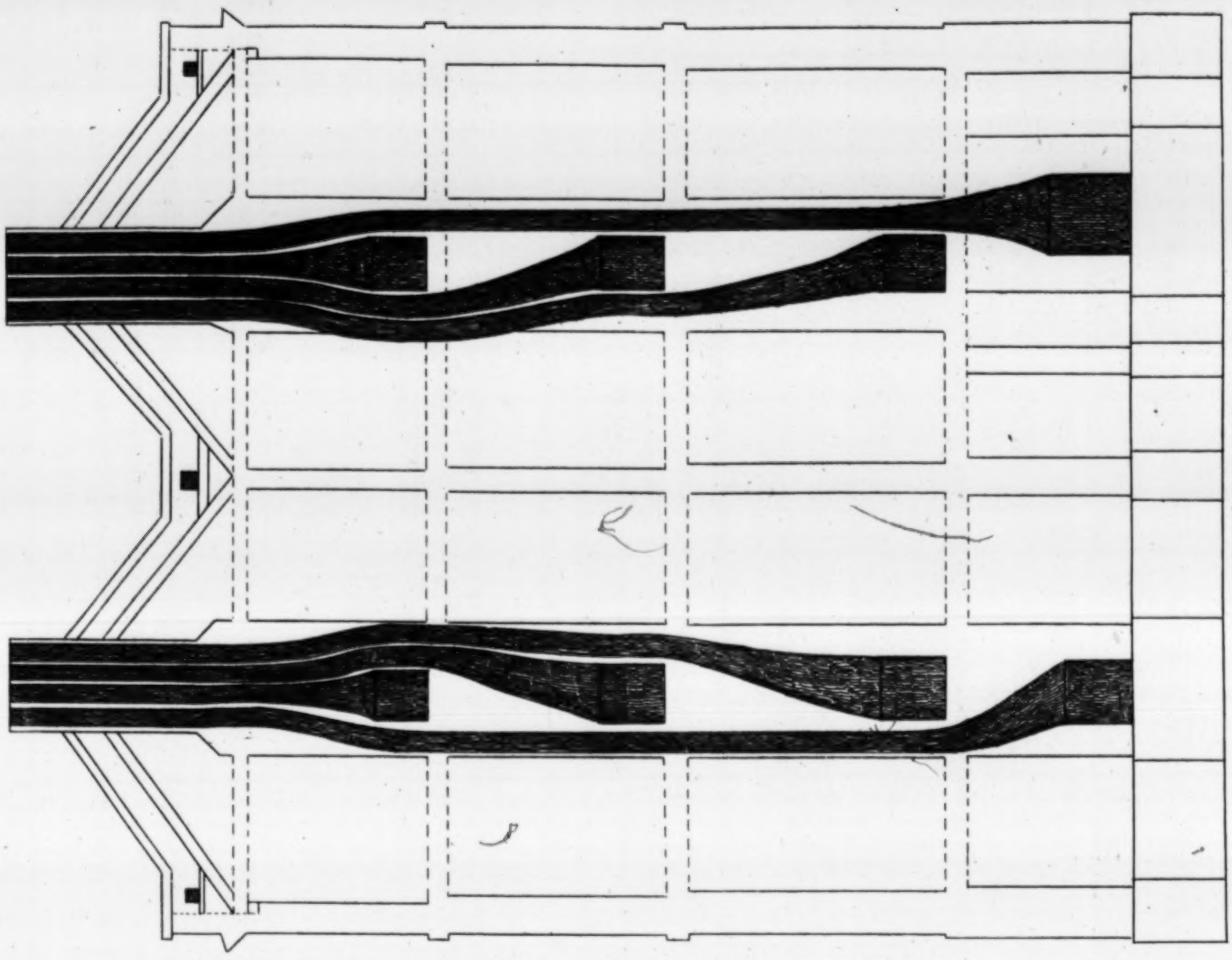
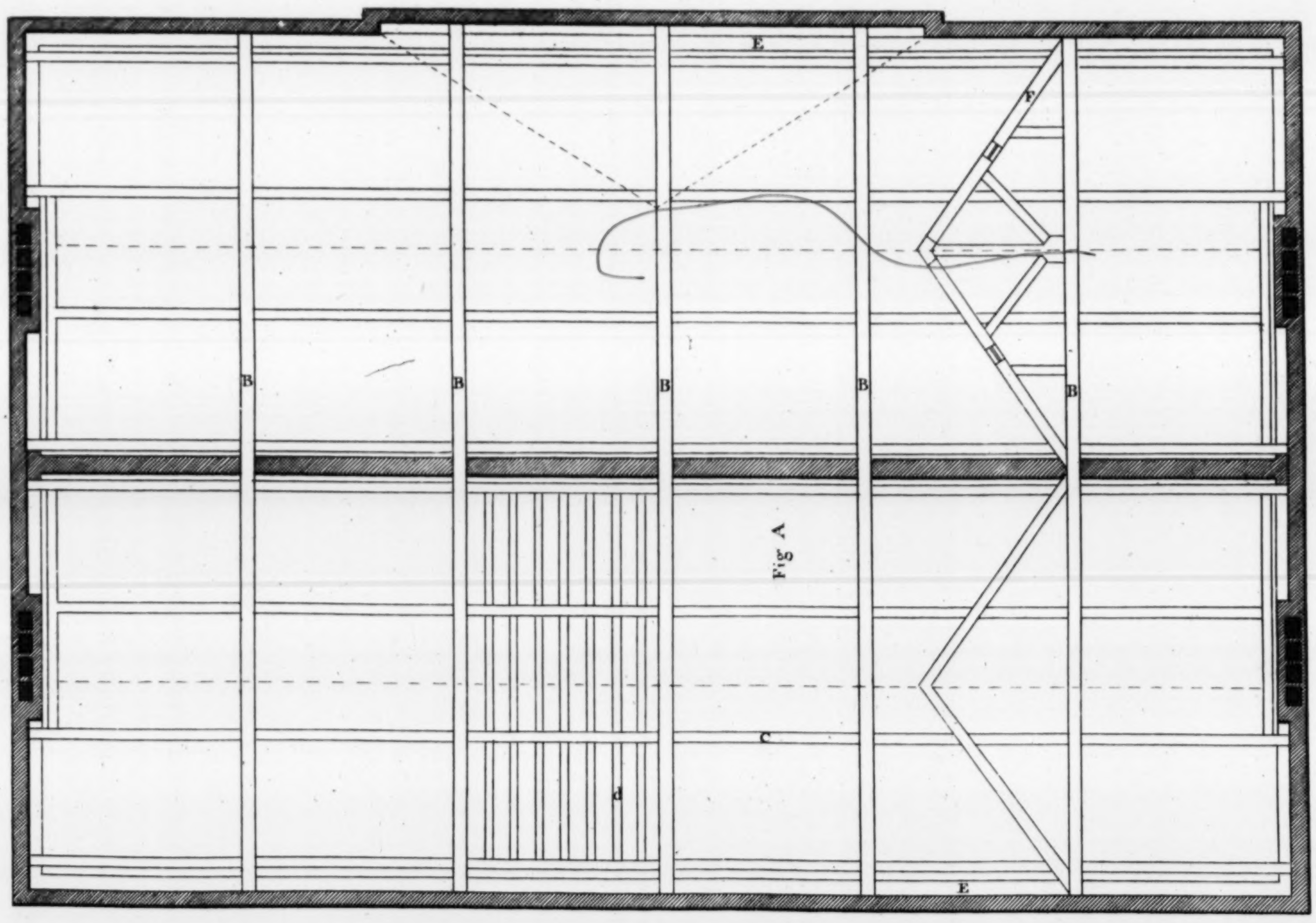
Plate IV



Section of the Flues



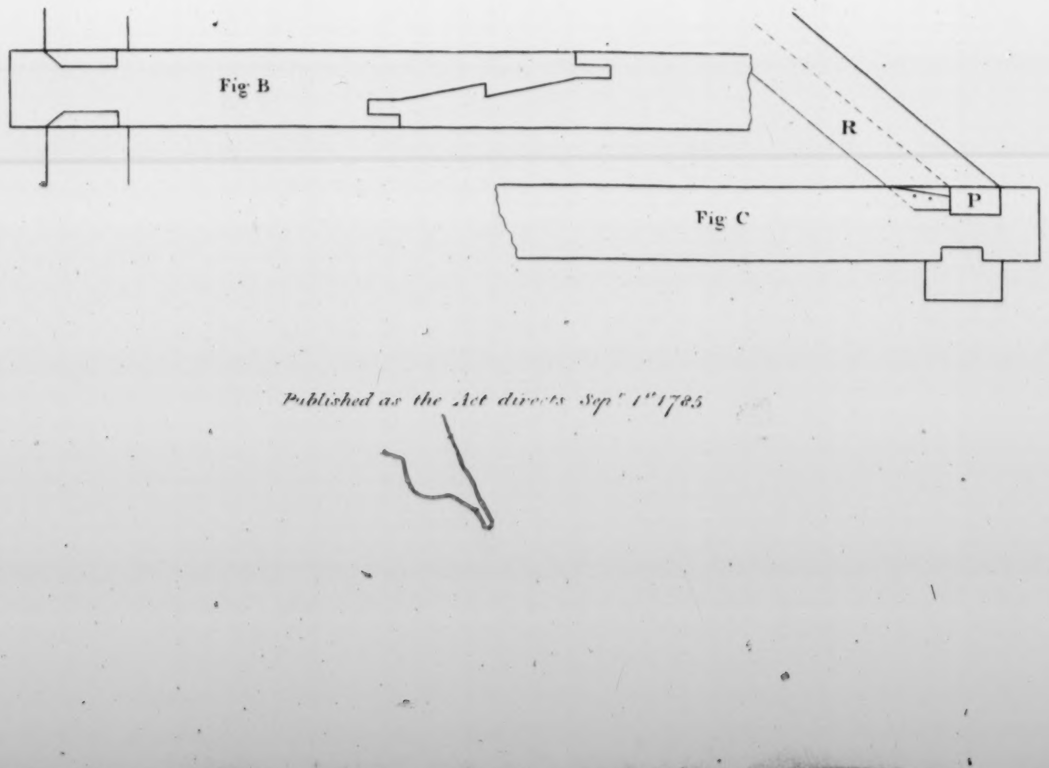


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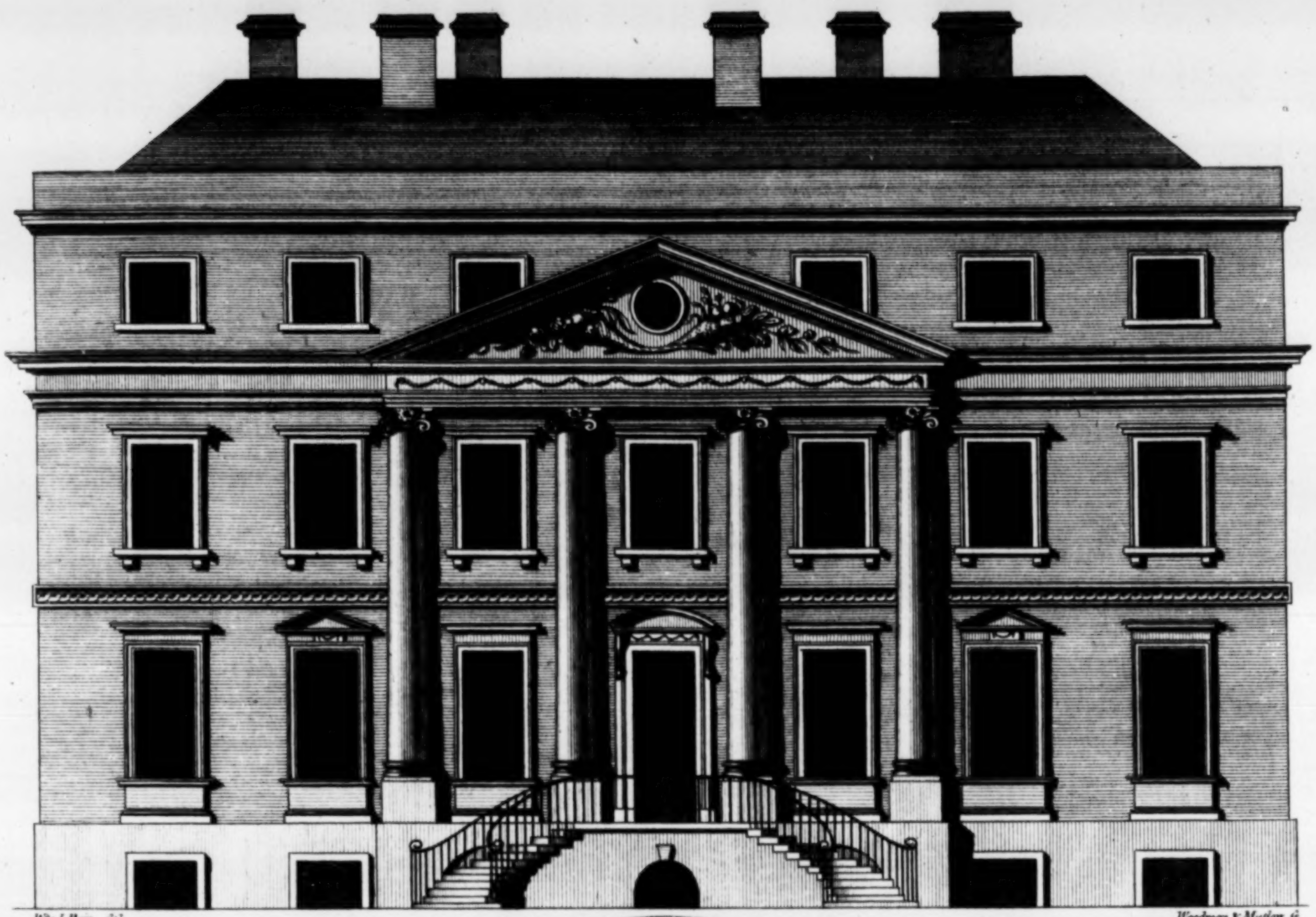
Plate V.



Wm. J. Pain, del

Woodman & Mutlow fc

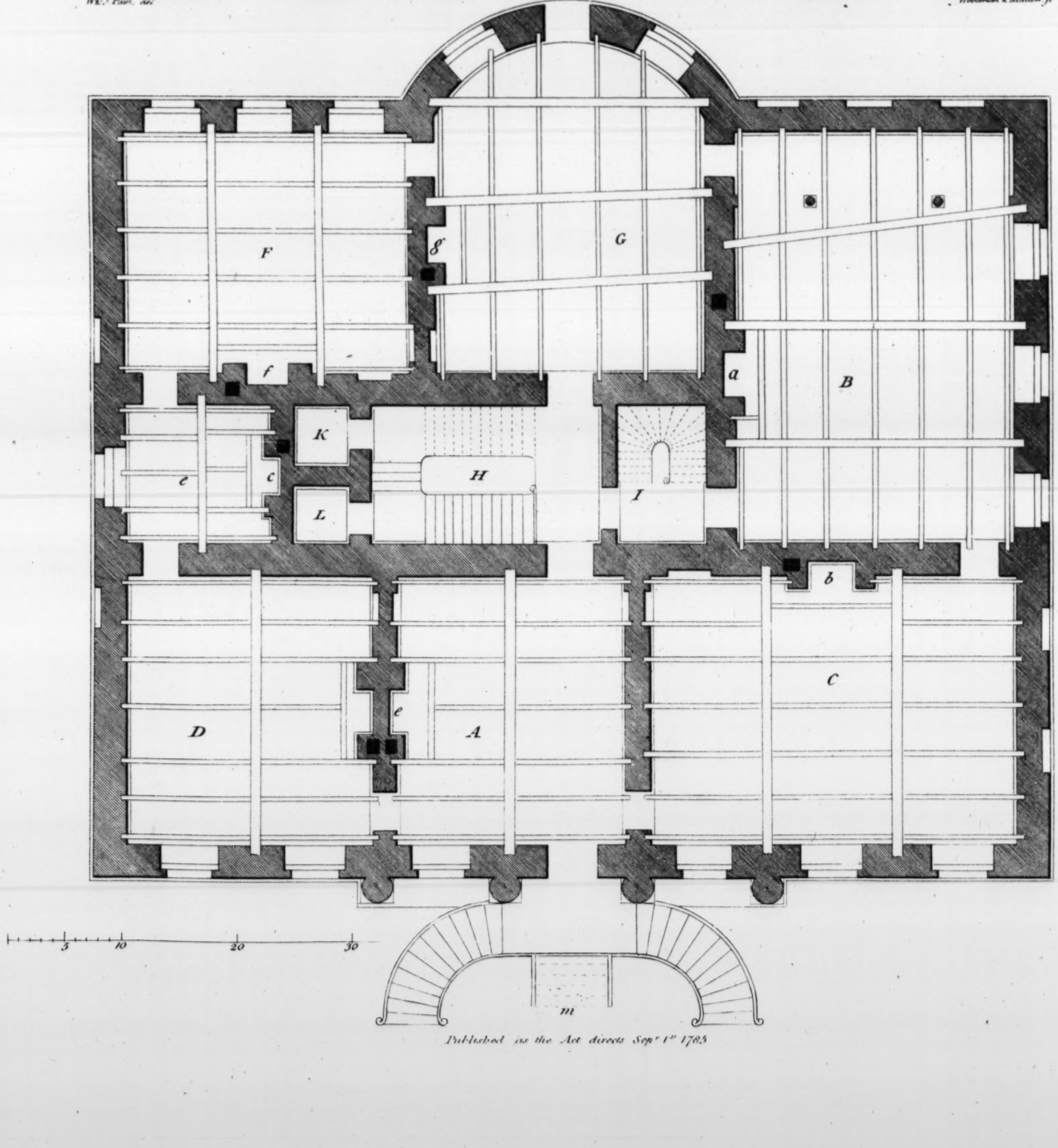


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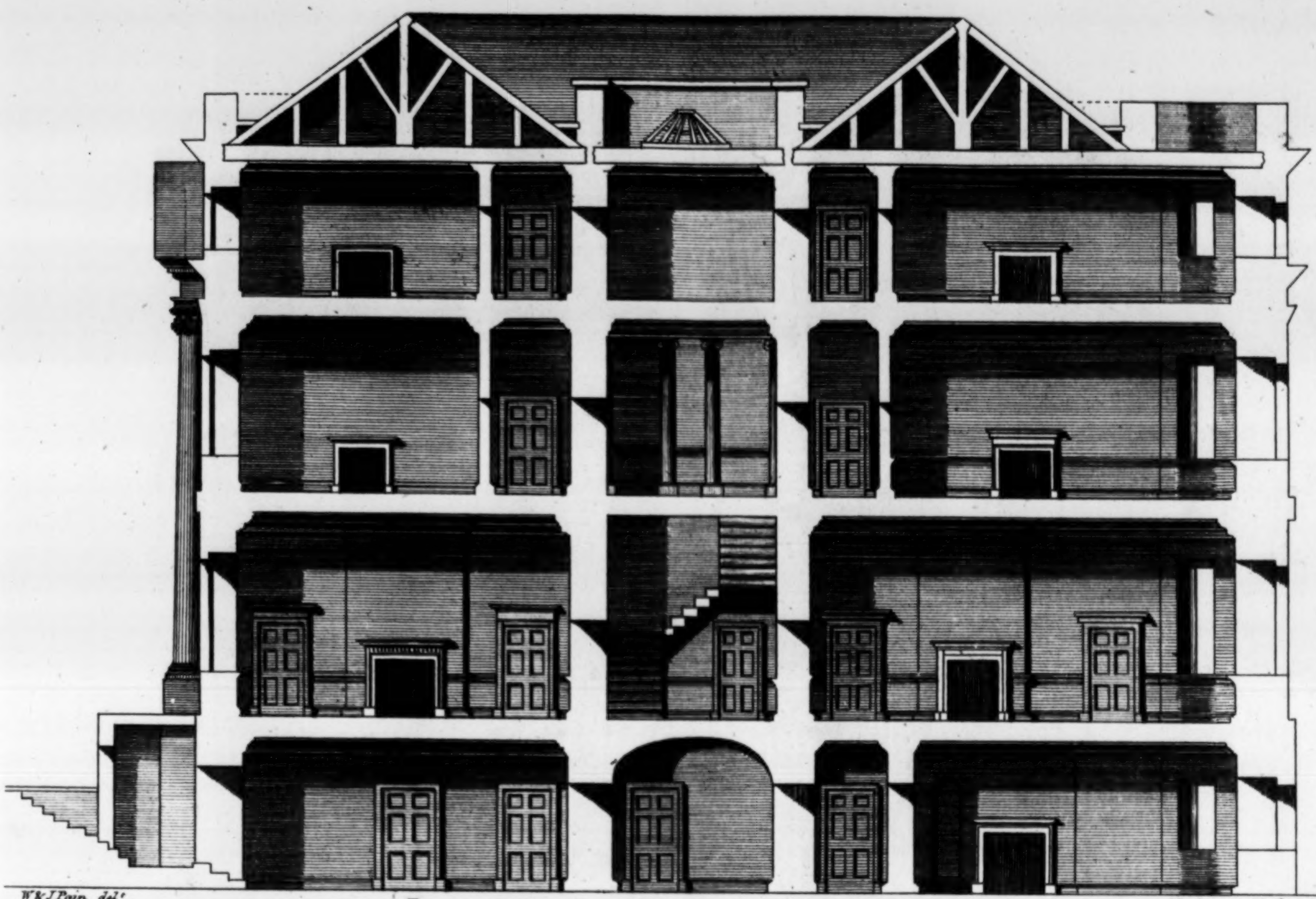
Plate VI.



W & J Pain, del.t

Woodman & Mutlow, sc.

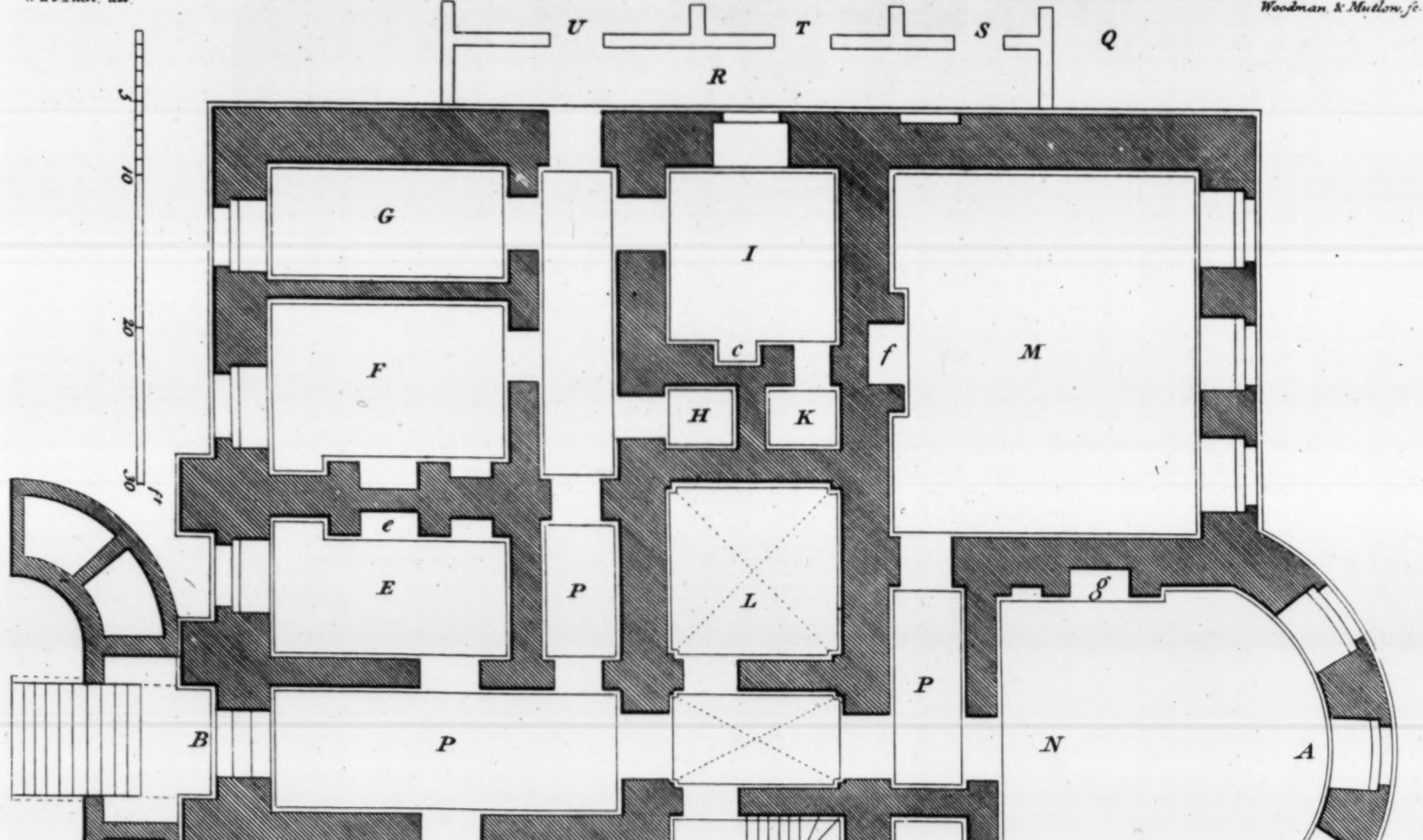


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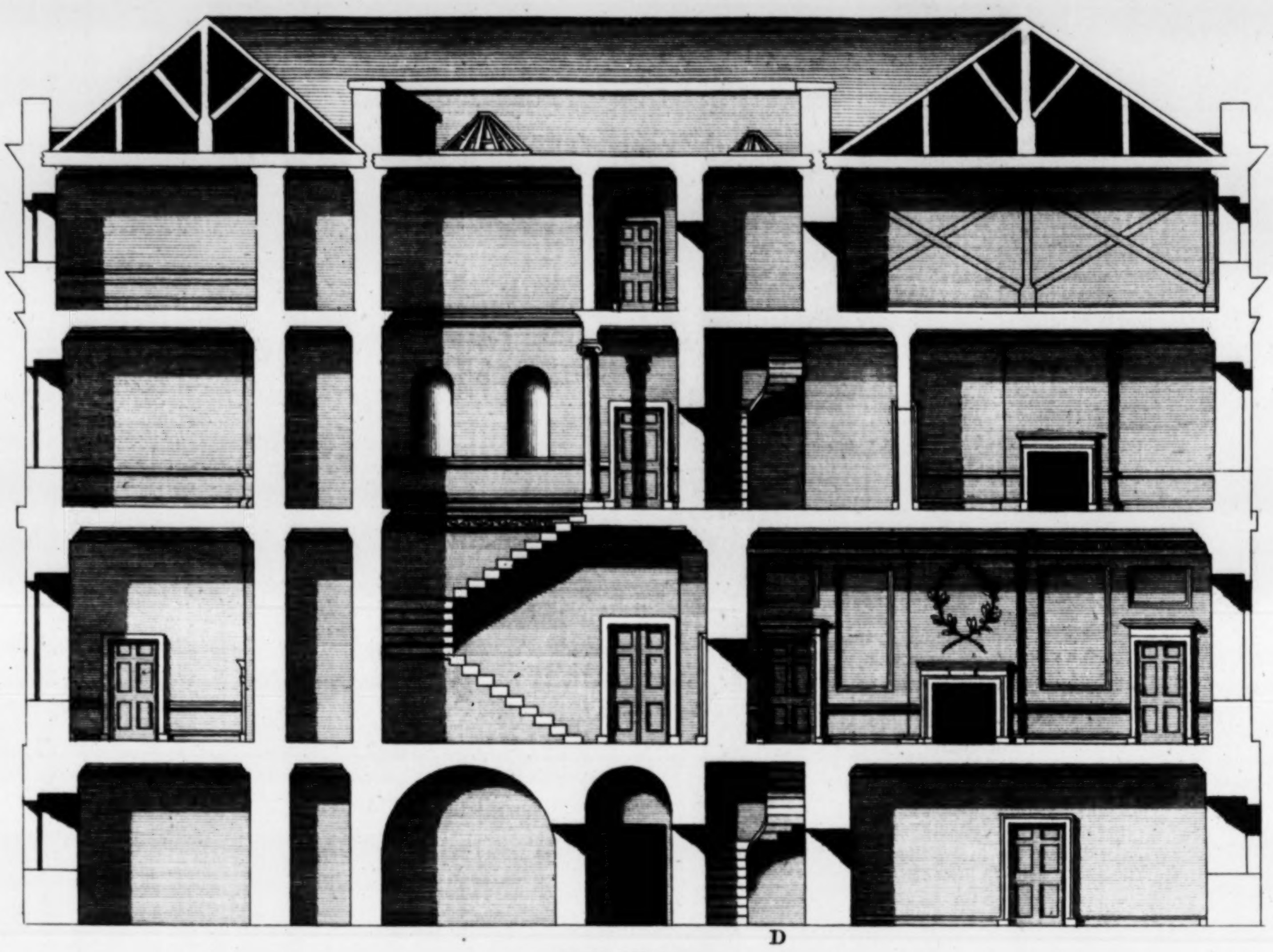
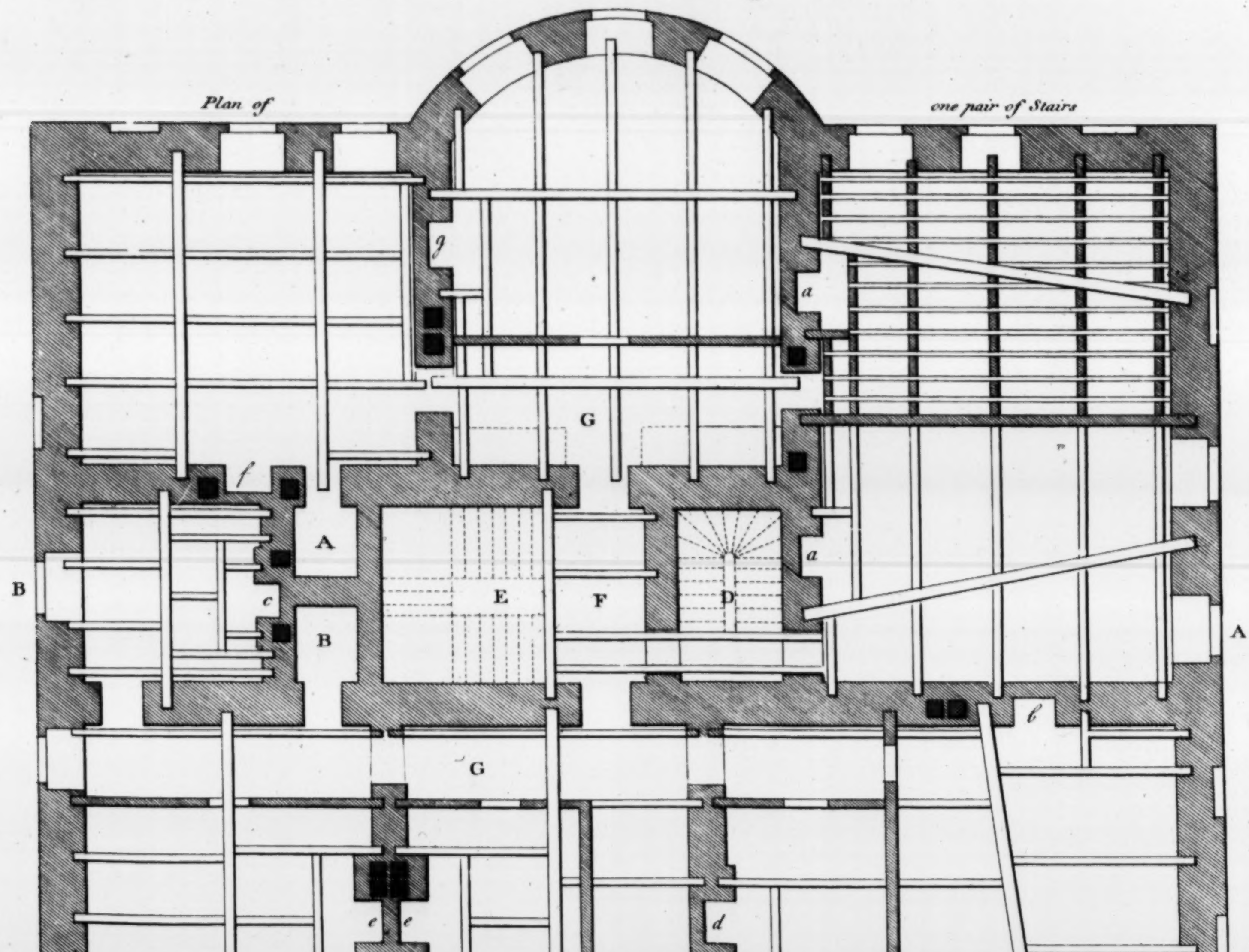
Plate VII



Plan of one pair of Stairs



W.m & J. Pain del.t

Woodman & Mutlow Sculp.t

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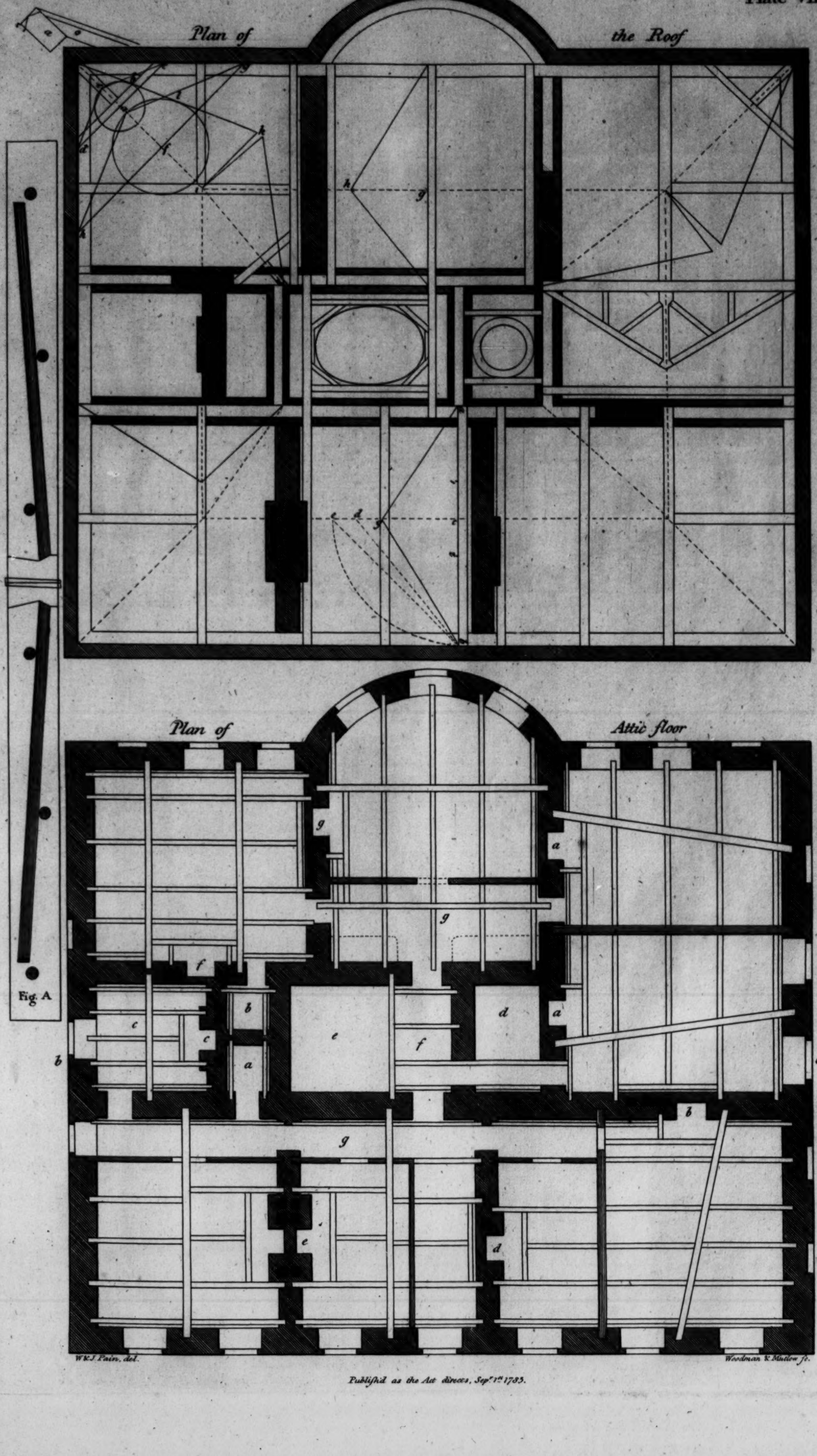
Plate VIII



W & J Pain, del.

Woodman & Mutlow ſc.

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Plate IX

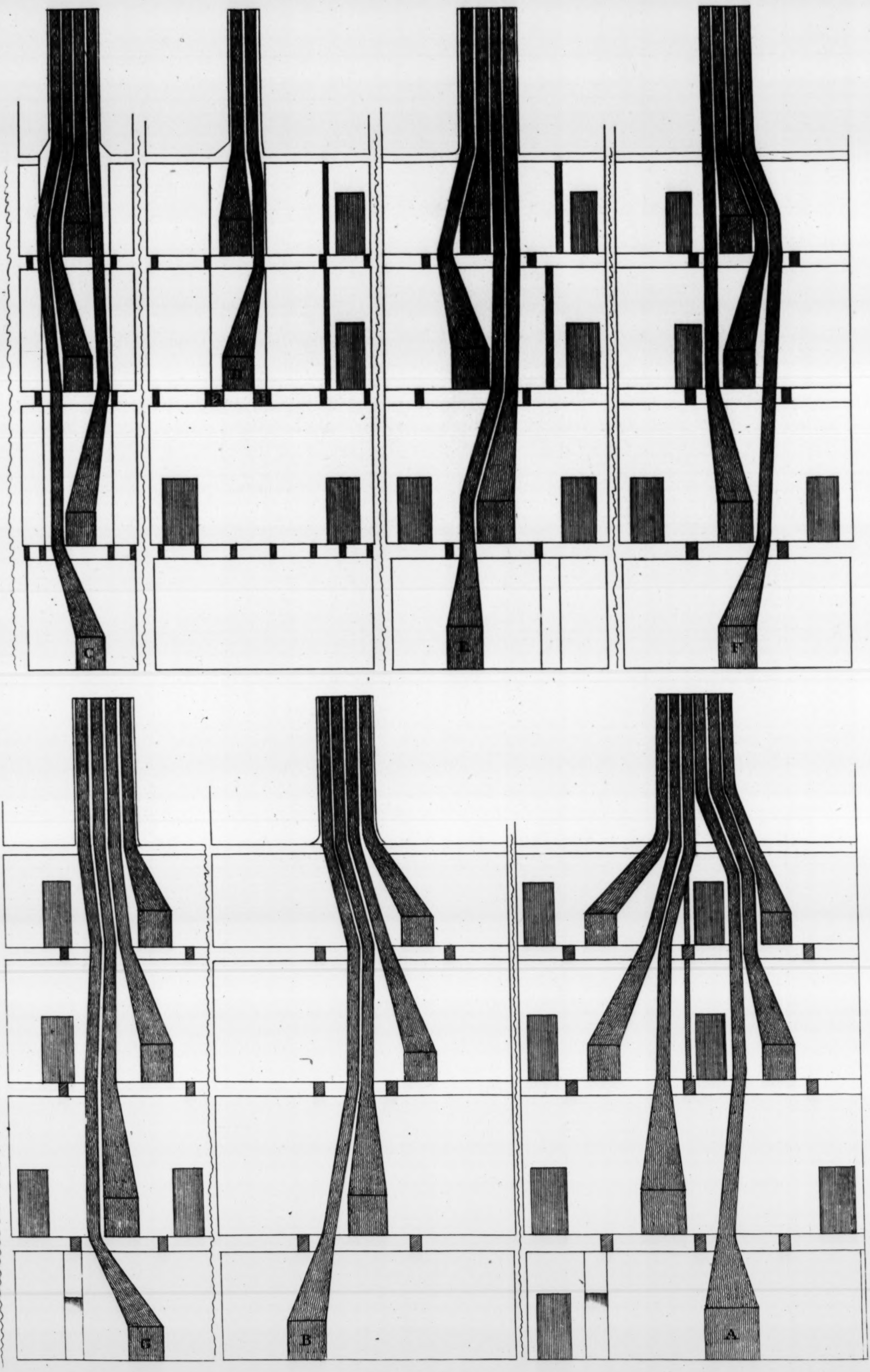

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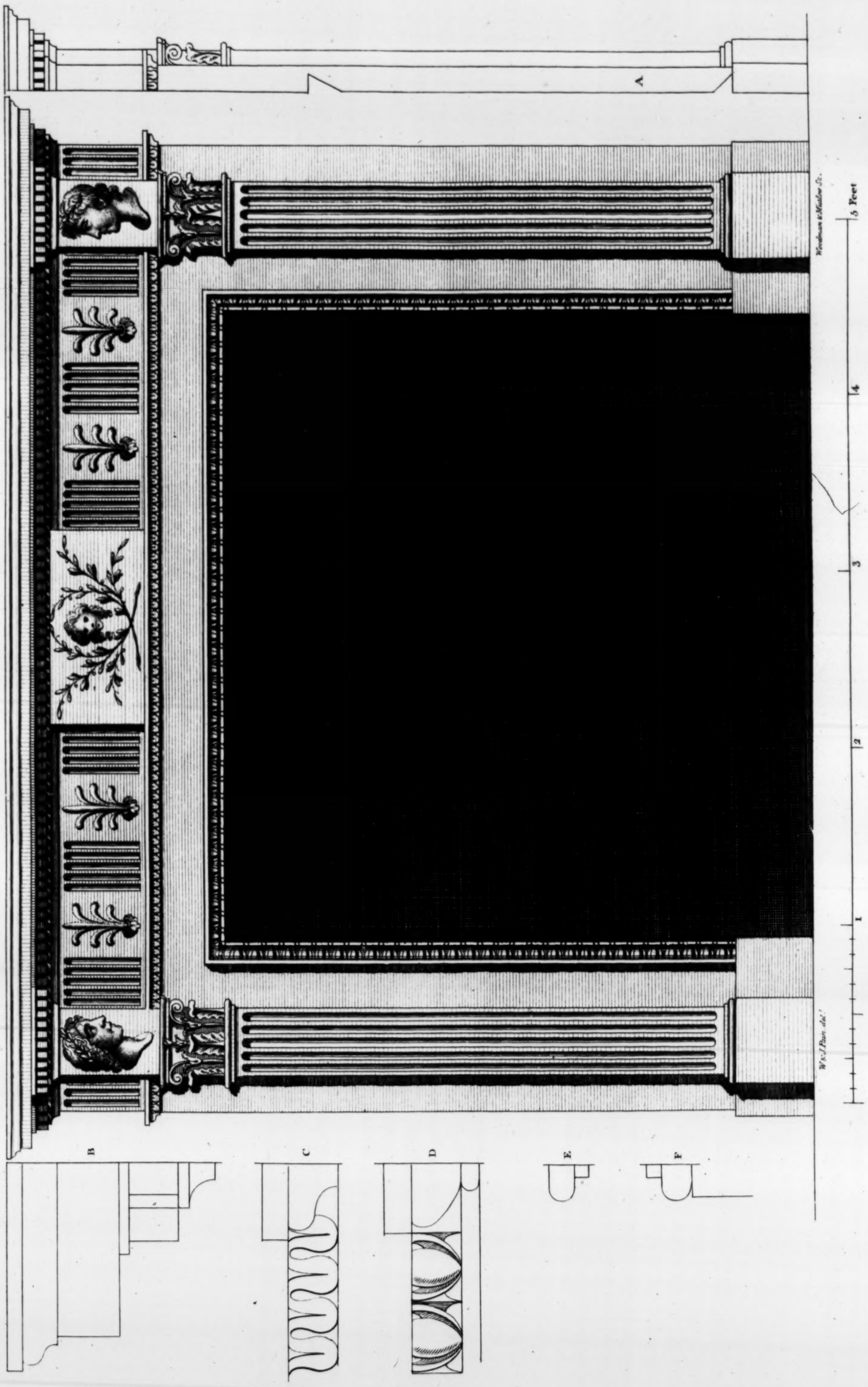
Plate X



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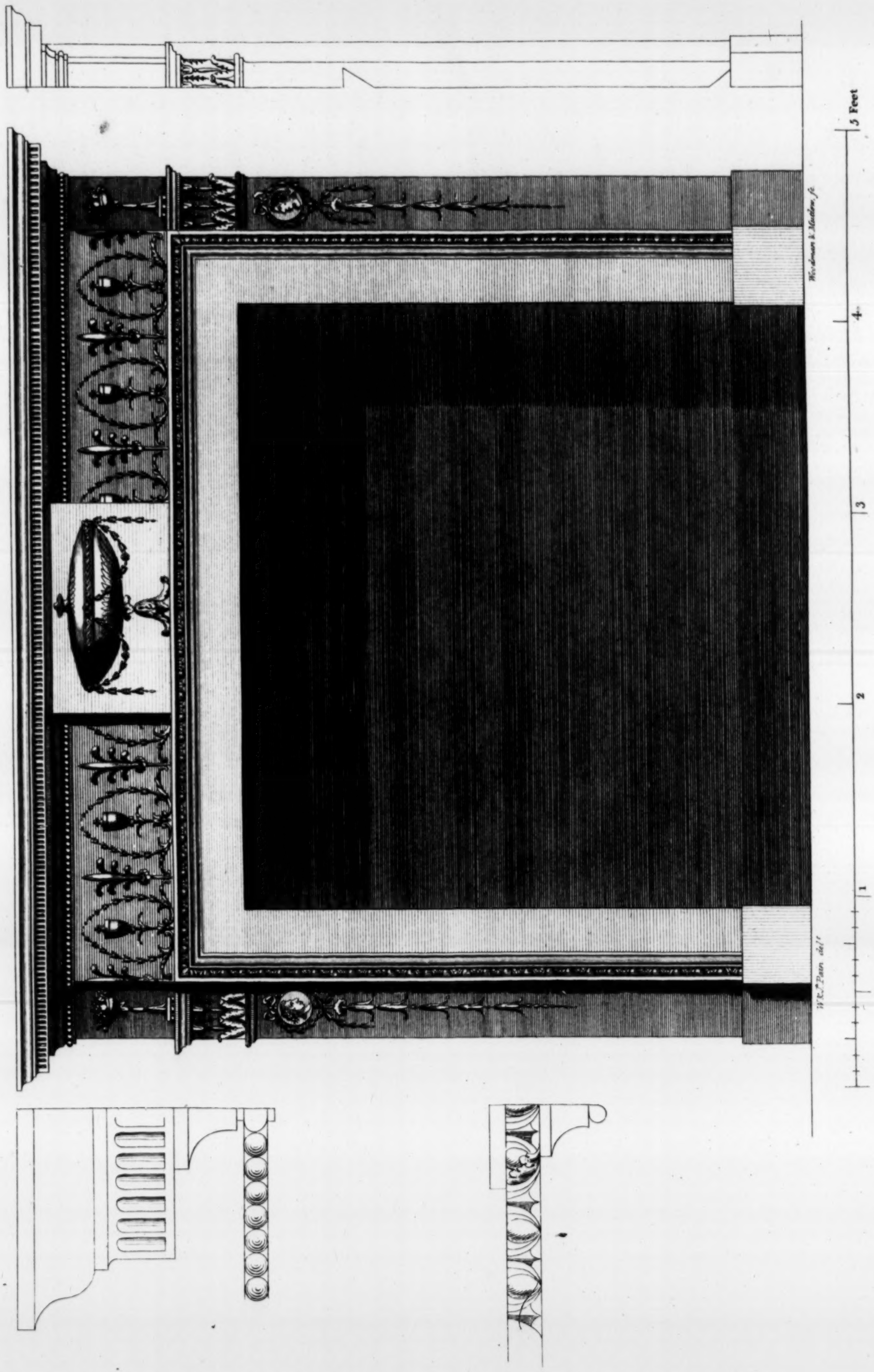

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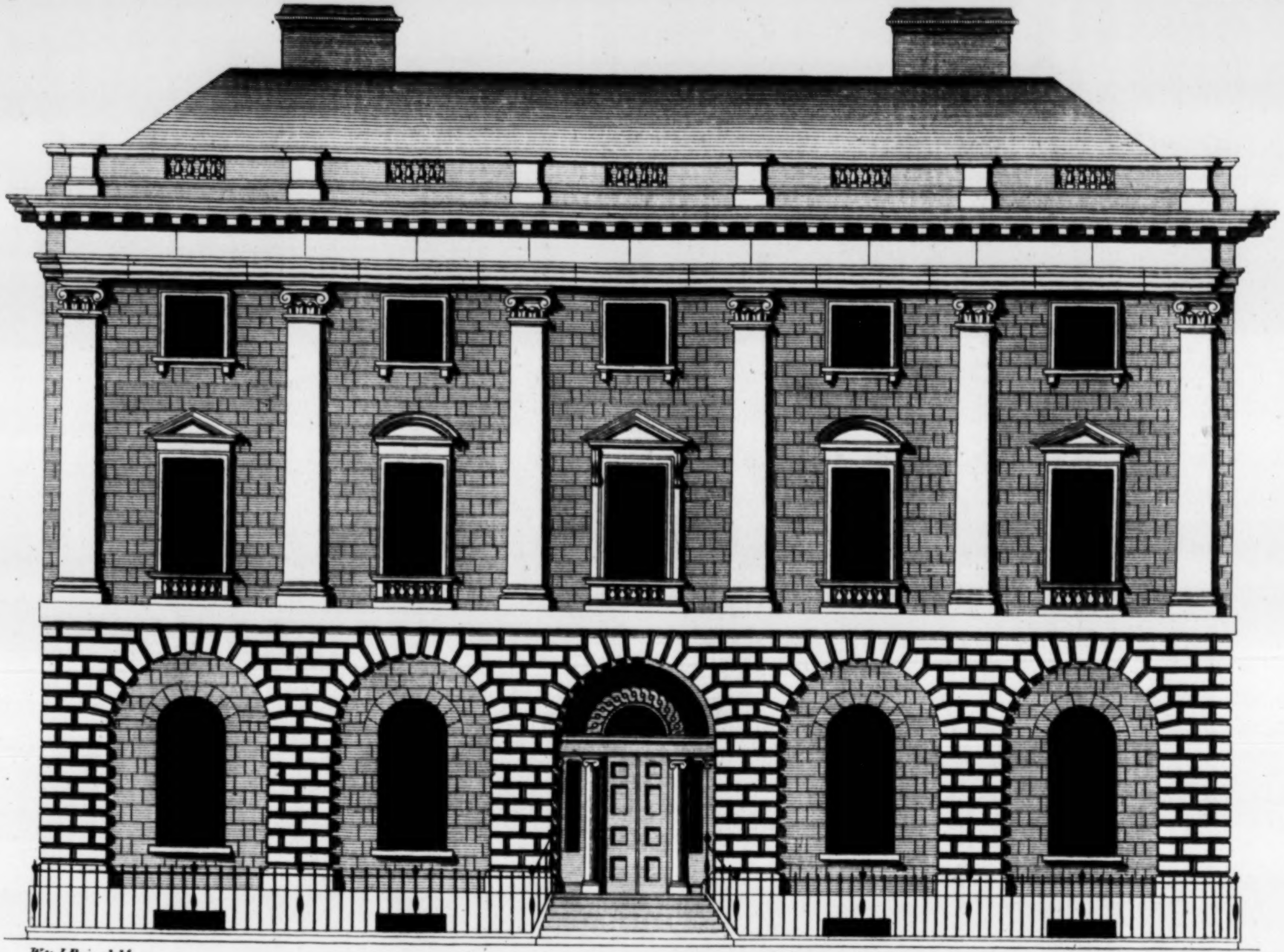
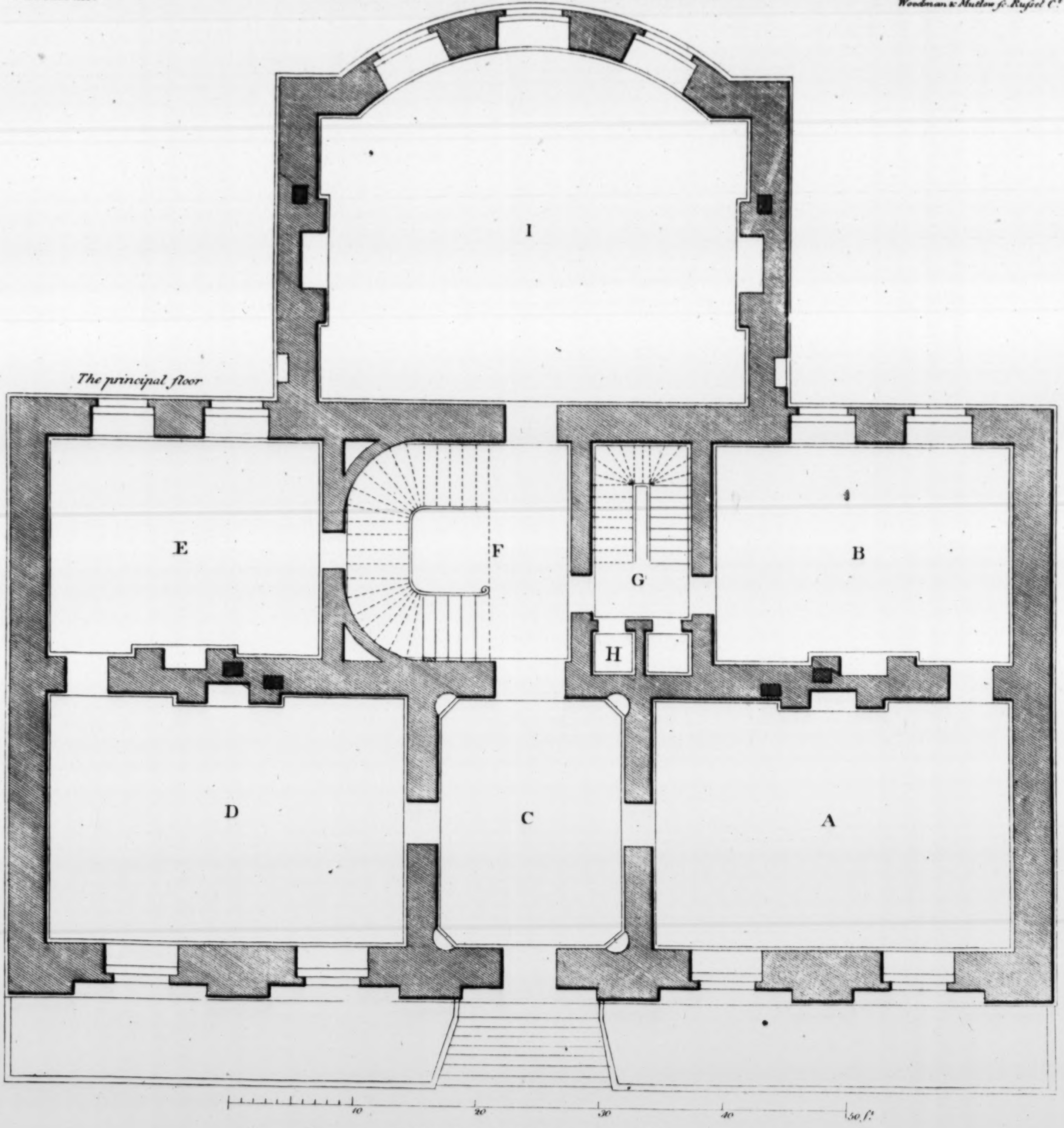
Plate XII



W & J. Pain del.

Woodman & Mutlow ſc. Ruſsel Ct



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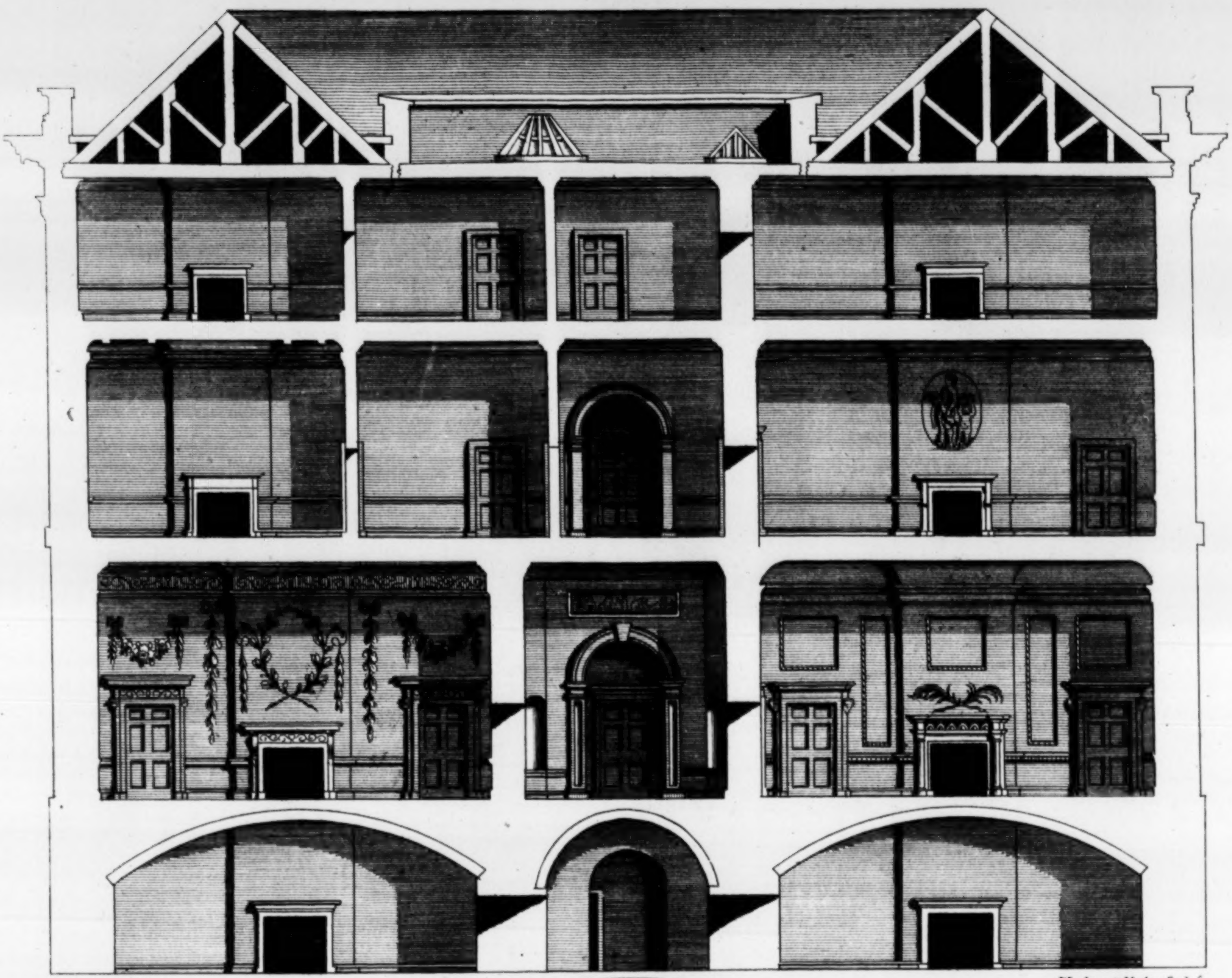

Wm & J Pain. del.t

Woodman & Mutlow Sculp.t

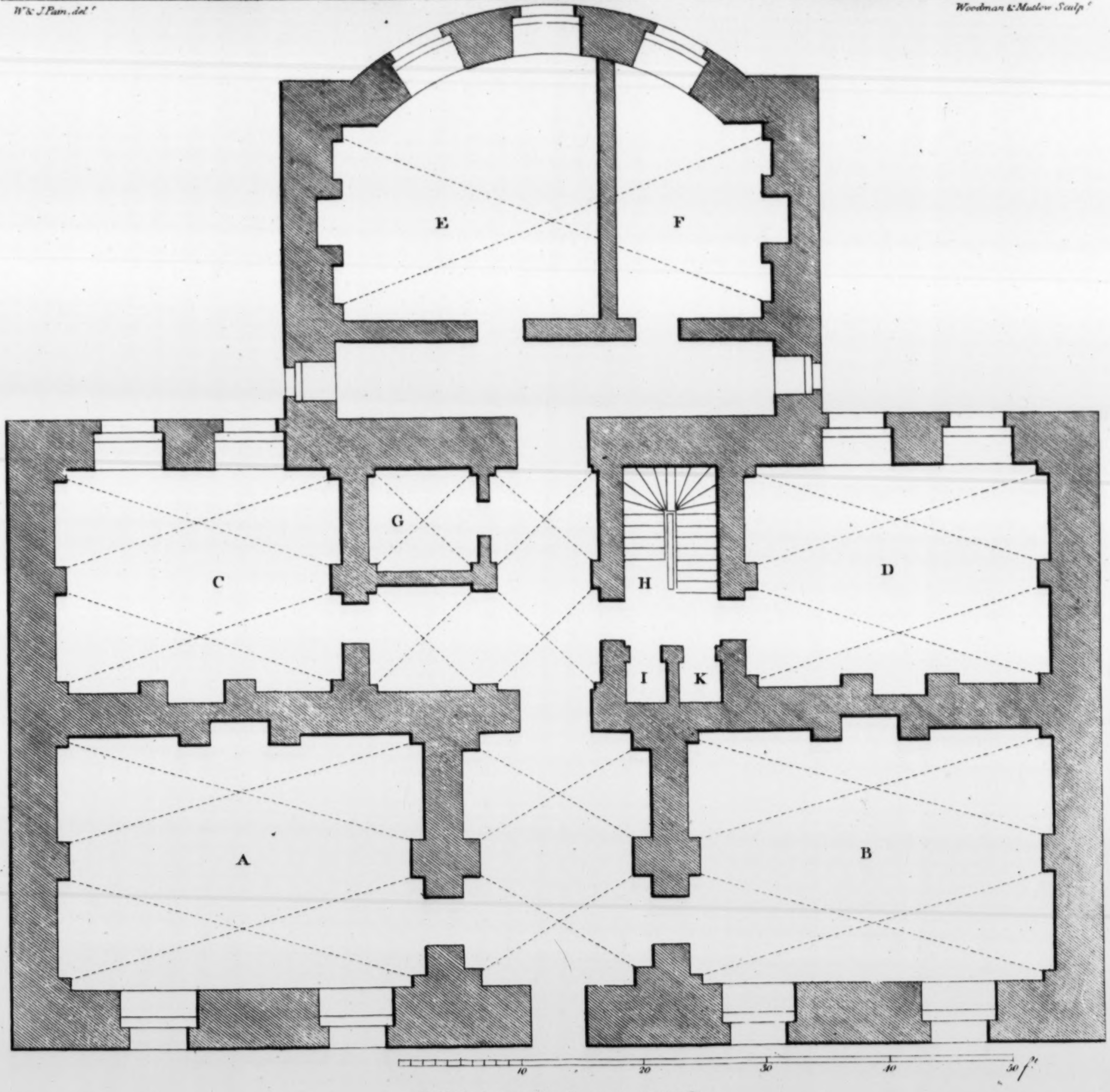

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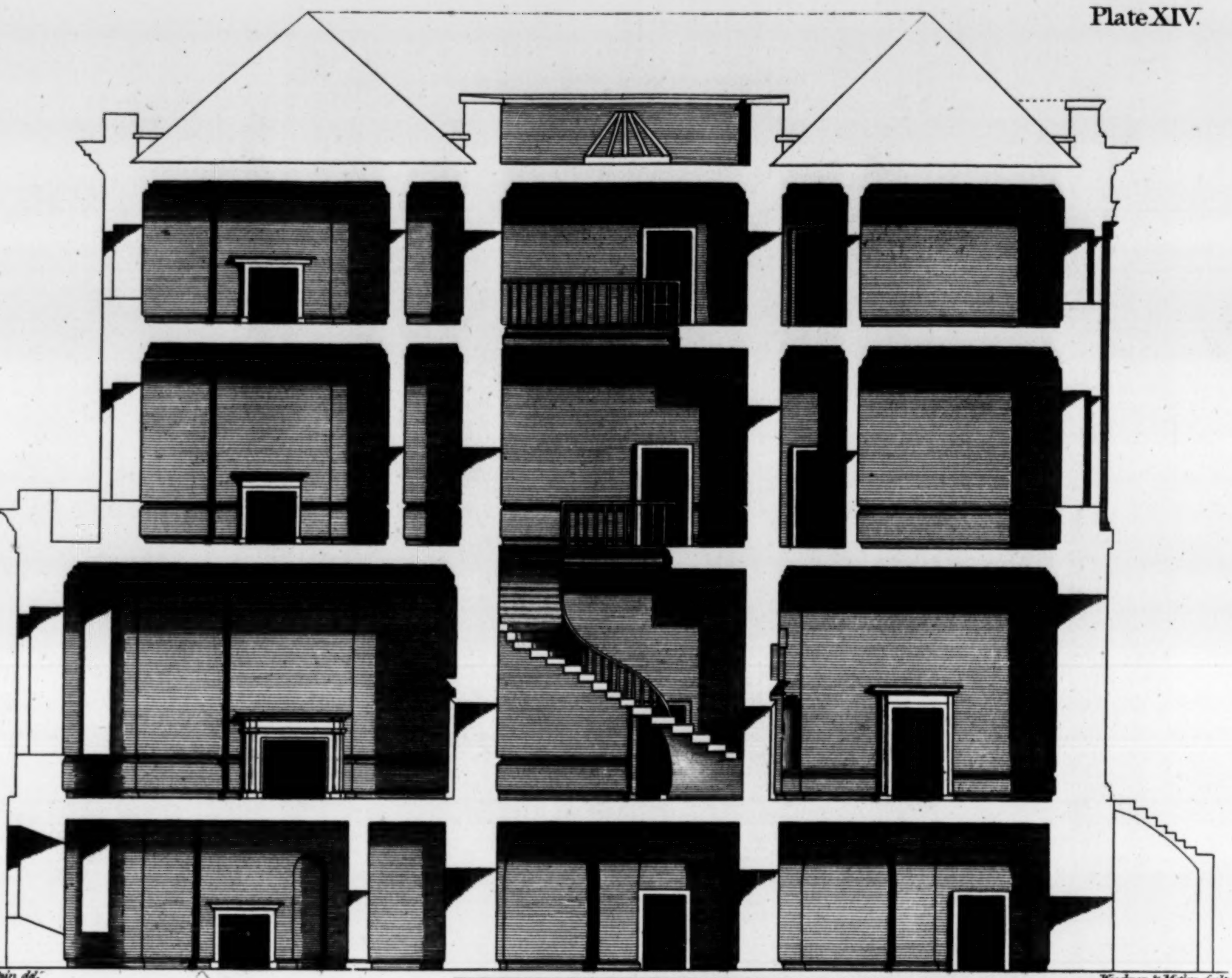
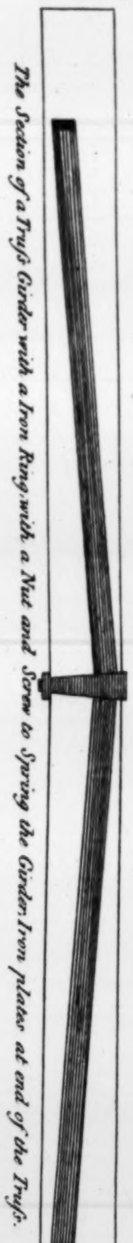
Plate XIV.

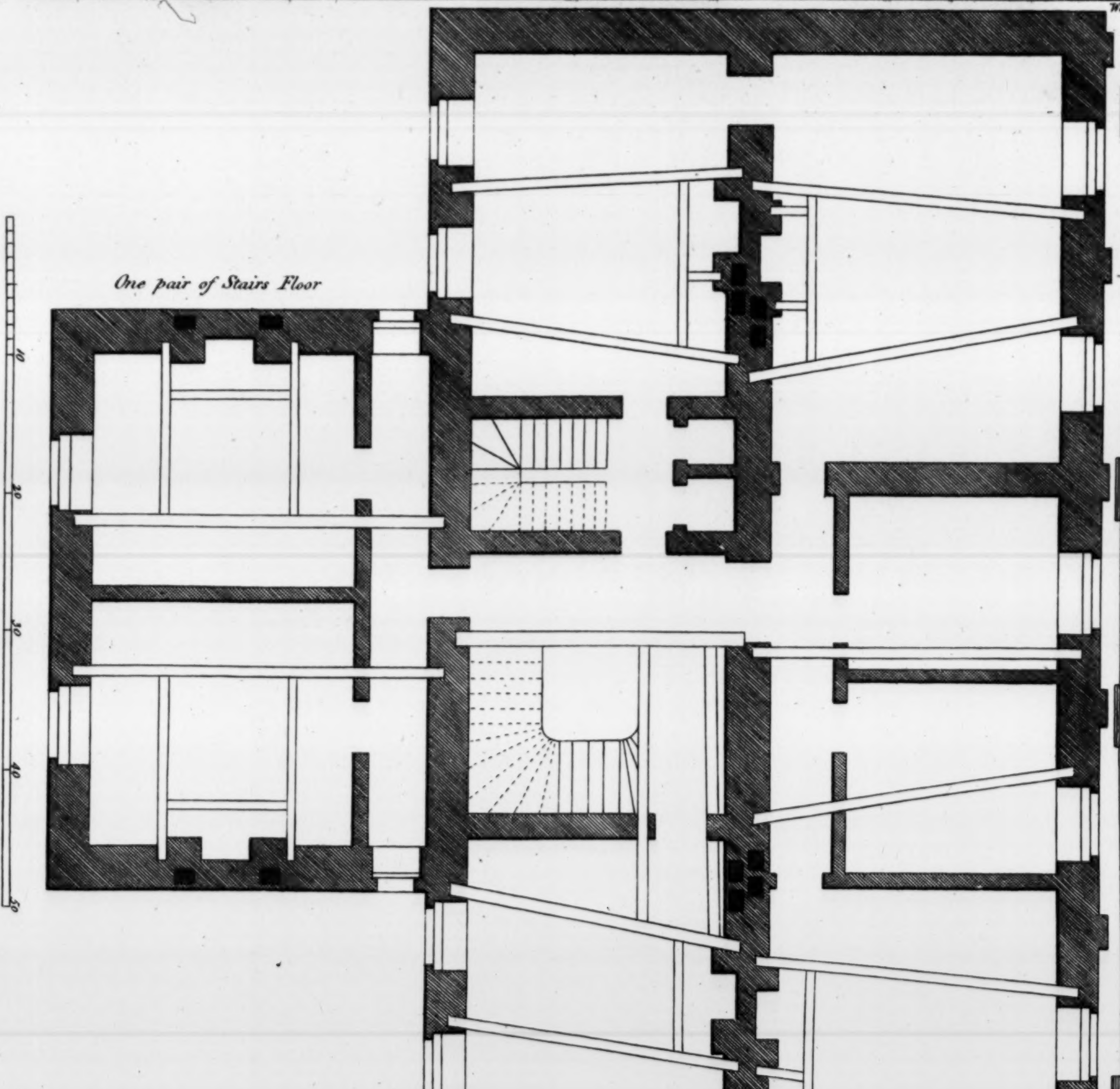


W & J. Pain del.

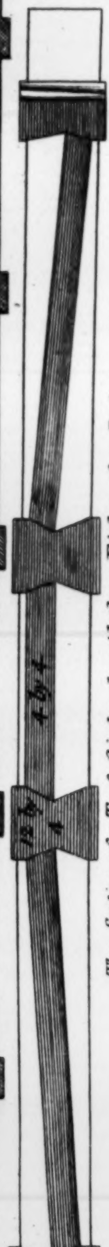
Woodman & Mutlow sculp.



The Section of a Truſs Girder with a Iron Ring with a Nut and Screw to Spring the Girder. Iron plates at end of the Truſs.



One pair of Stairs Floor



The Section of a Truſs Girder draw'd three Eights of an Inch to a foot.

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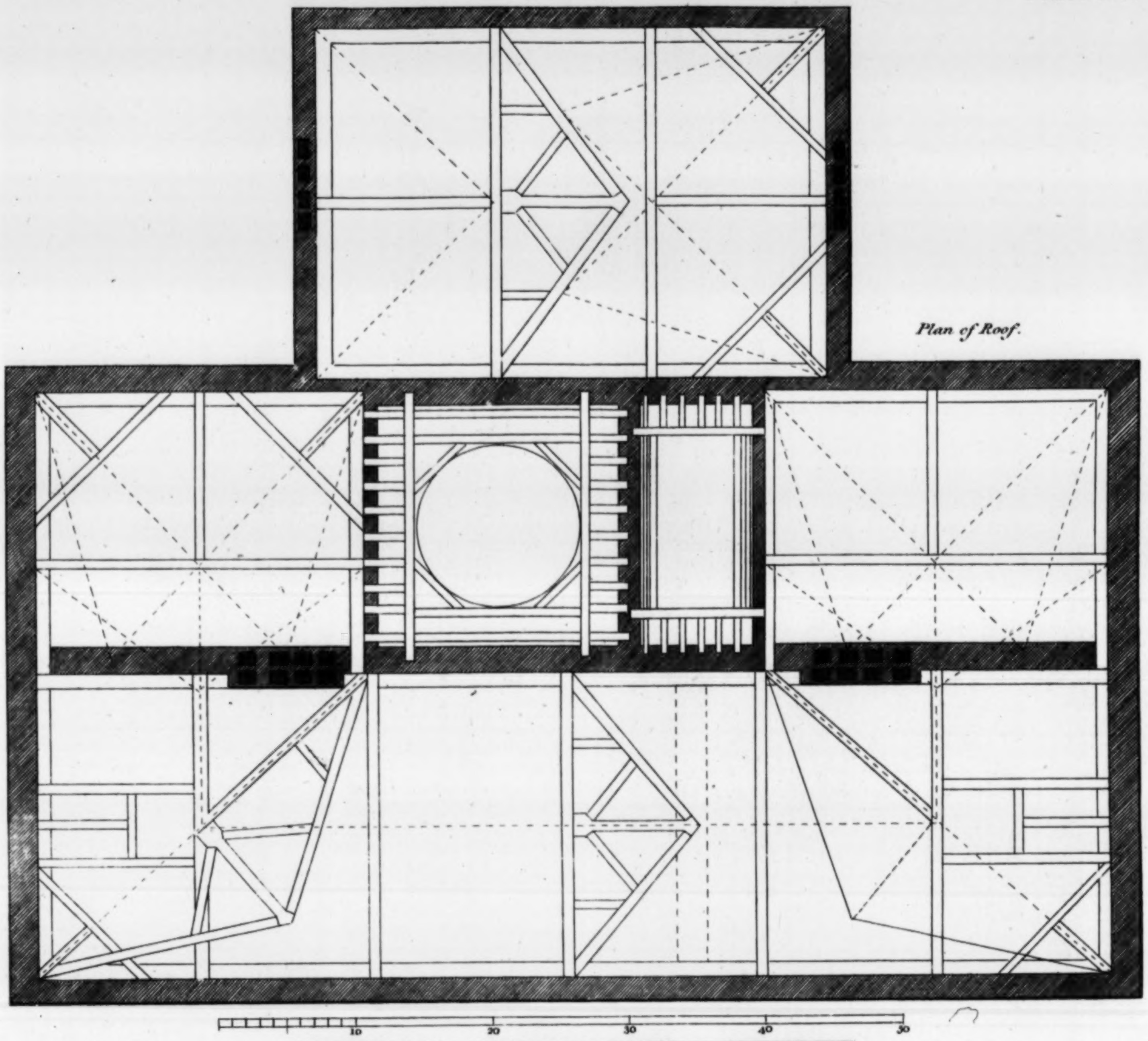
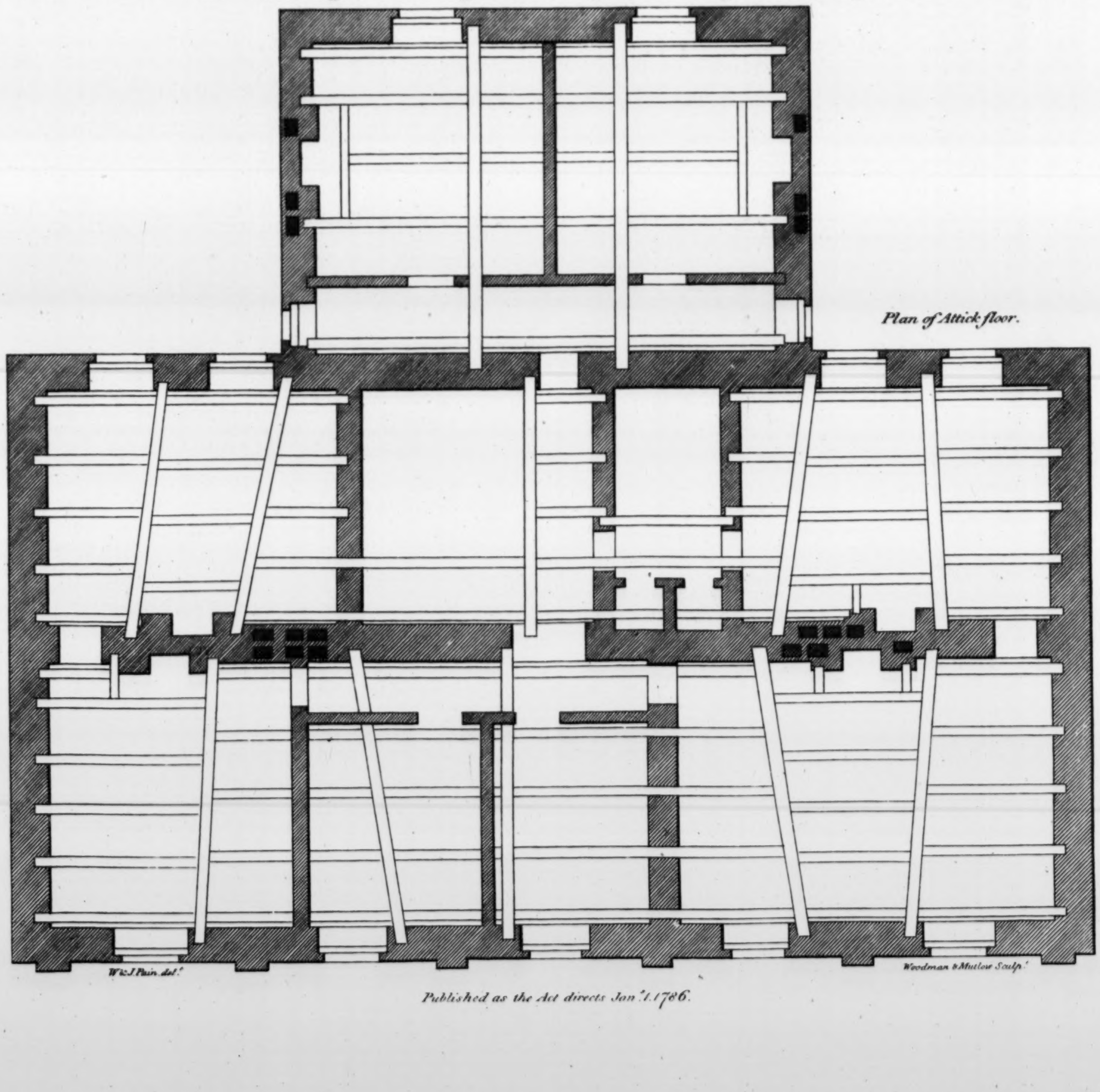
Plate XV.



Plan of Roof.



Plan of Attick floor.

W. & J. Pain del.

Woodman & Mutlow Sculp.

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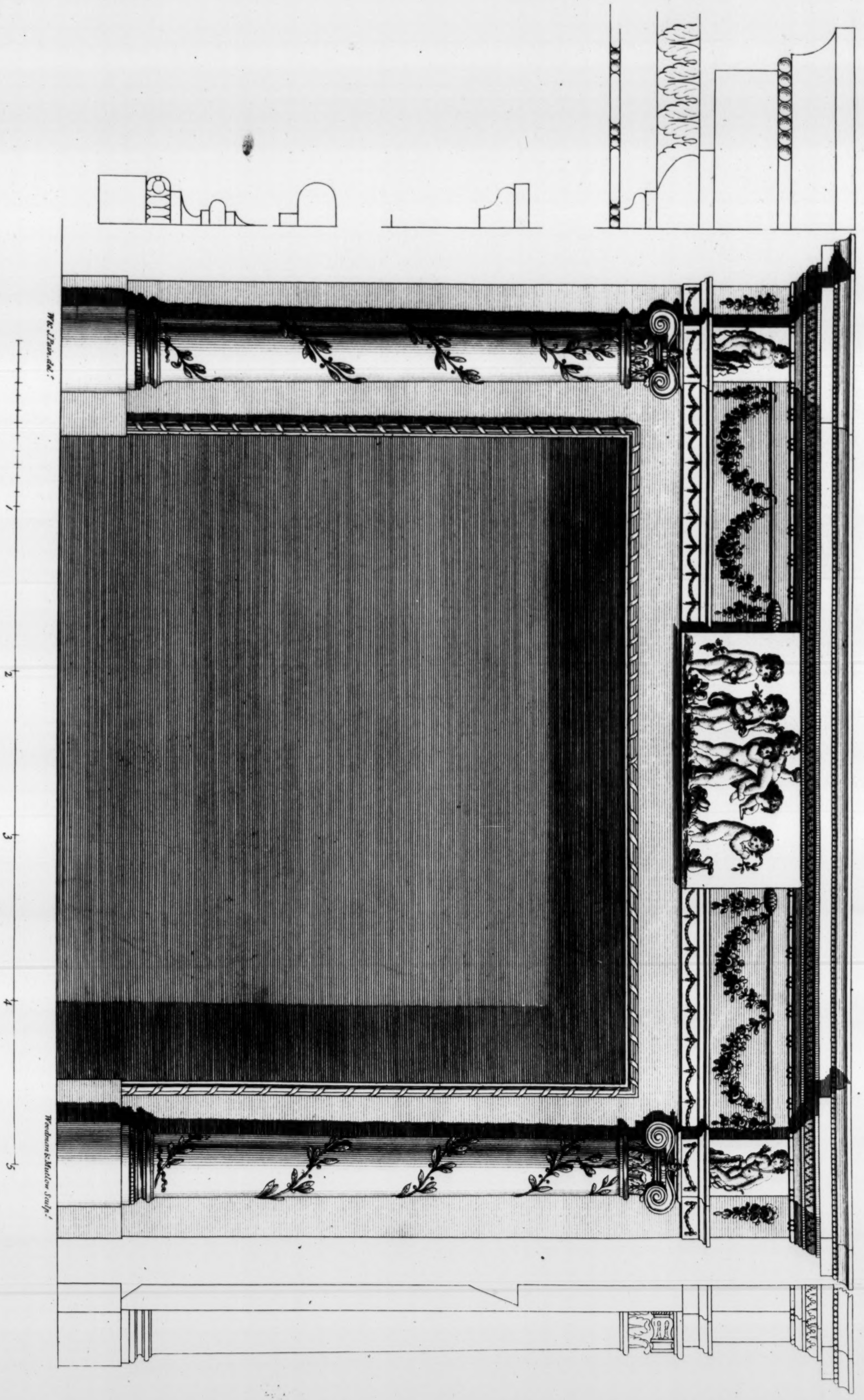
Plate XVI.



W.& J.Pain del.

Woodman & Mutlow Sculp.

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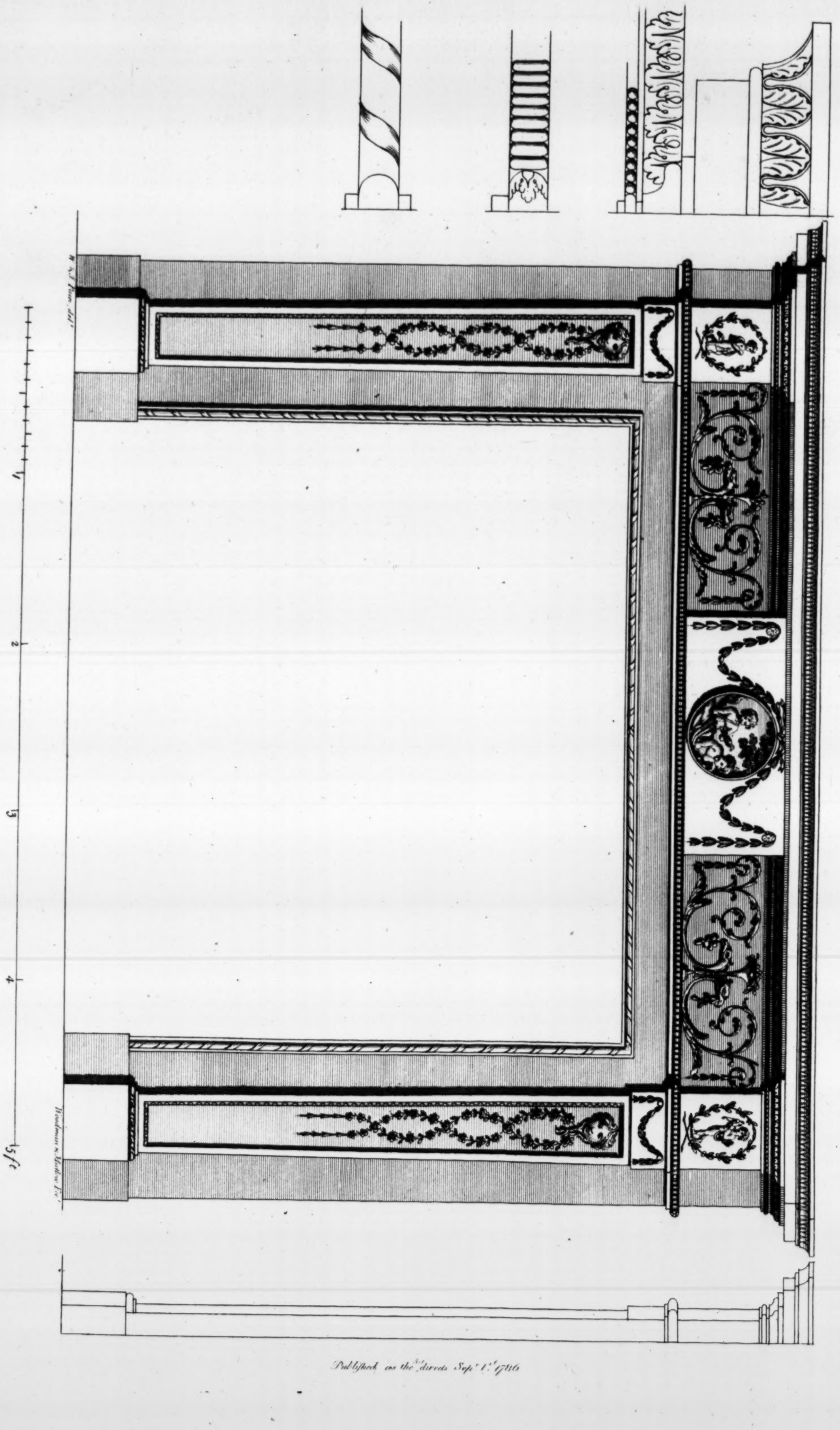
Pl. XVII.



W. & J. Pain, del.

Woodman & Mackenzie sc.

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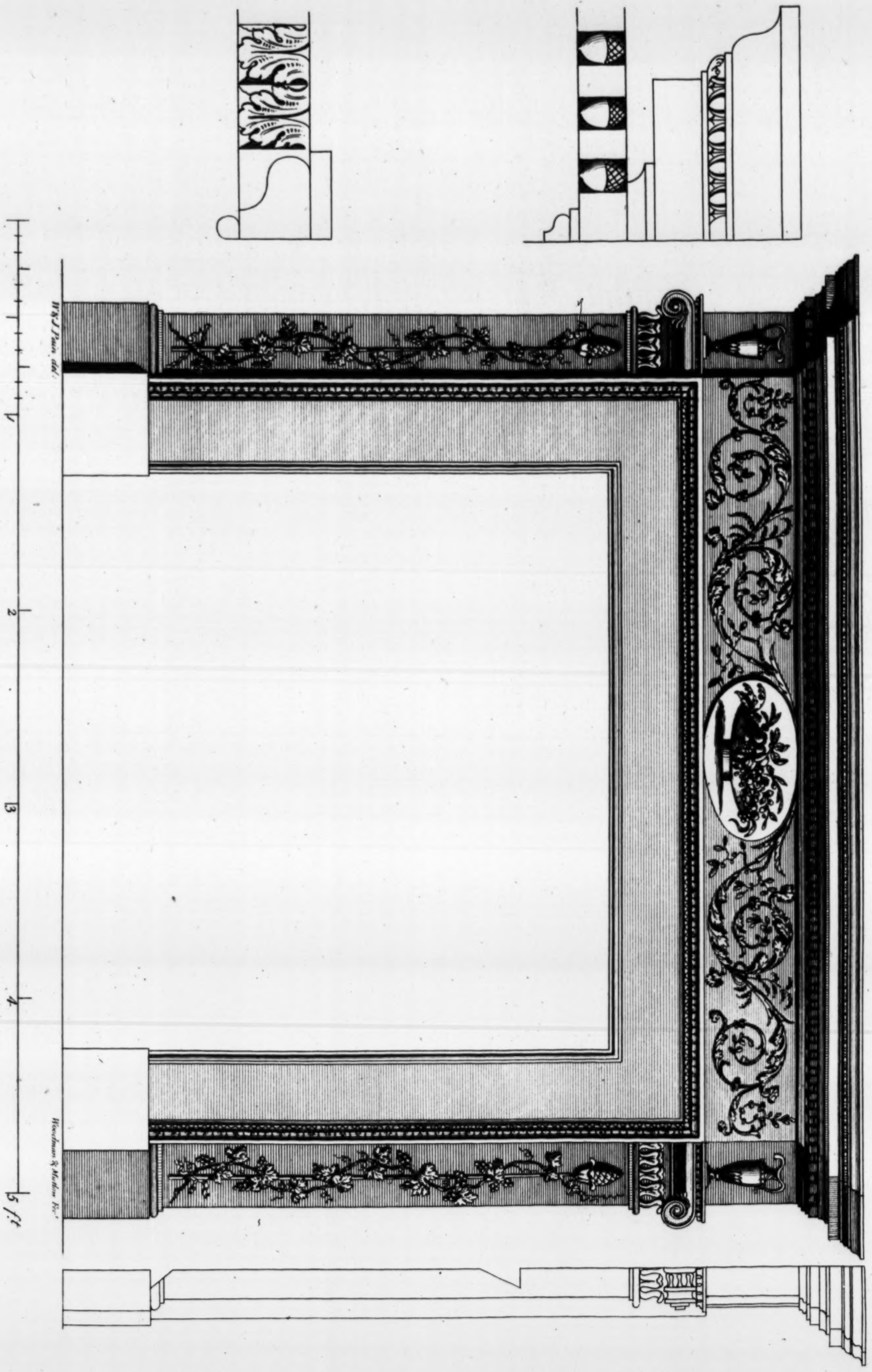
Pl. XVIII.

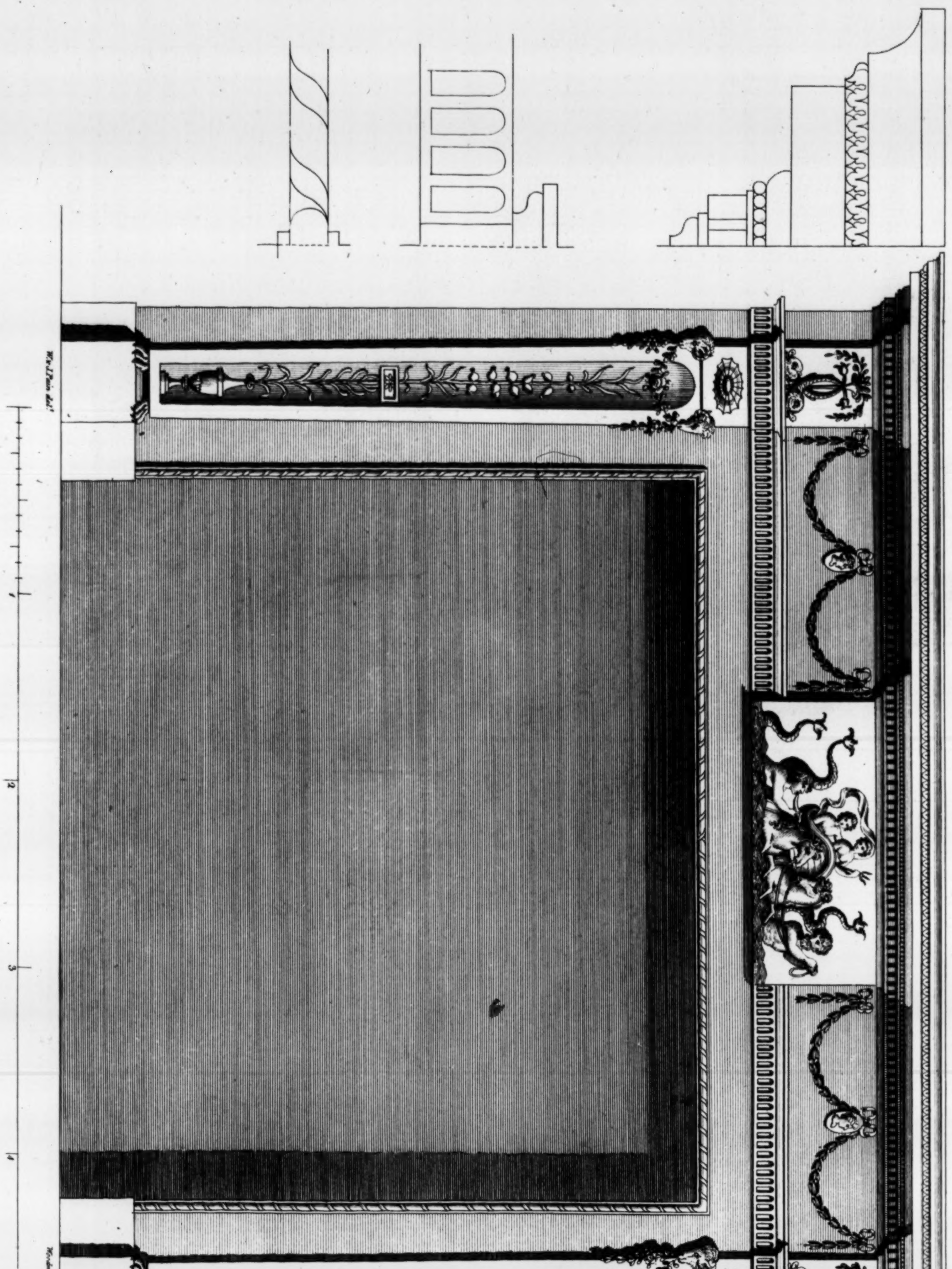


W. & J. Pain, del.

Woodman & Mutlow Sc.

Published as the Act directs Sepr. 1st 1786.

Pl. XIX.



Wm. J. Pain delt.
Woodman & Mutlow sculp.

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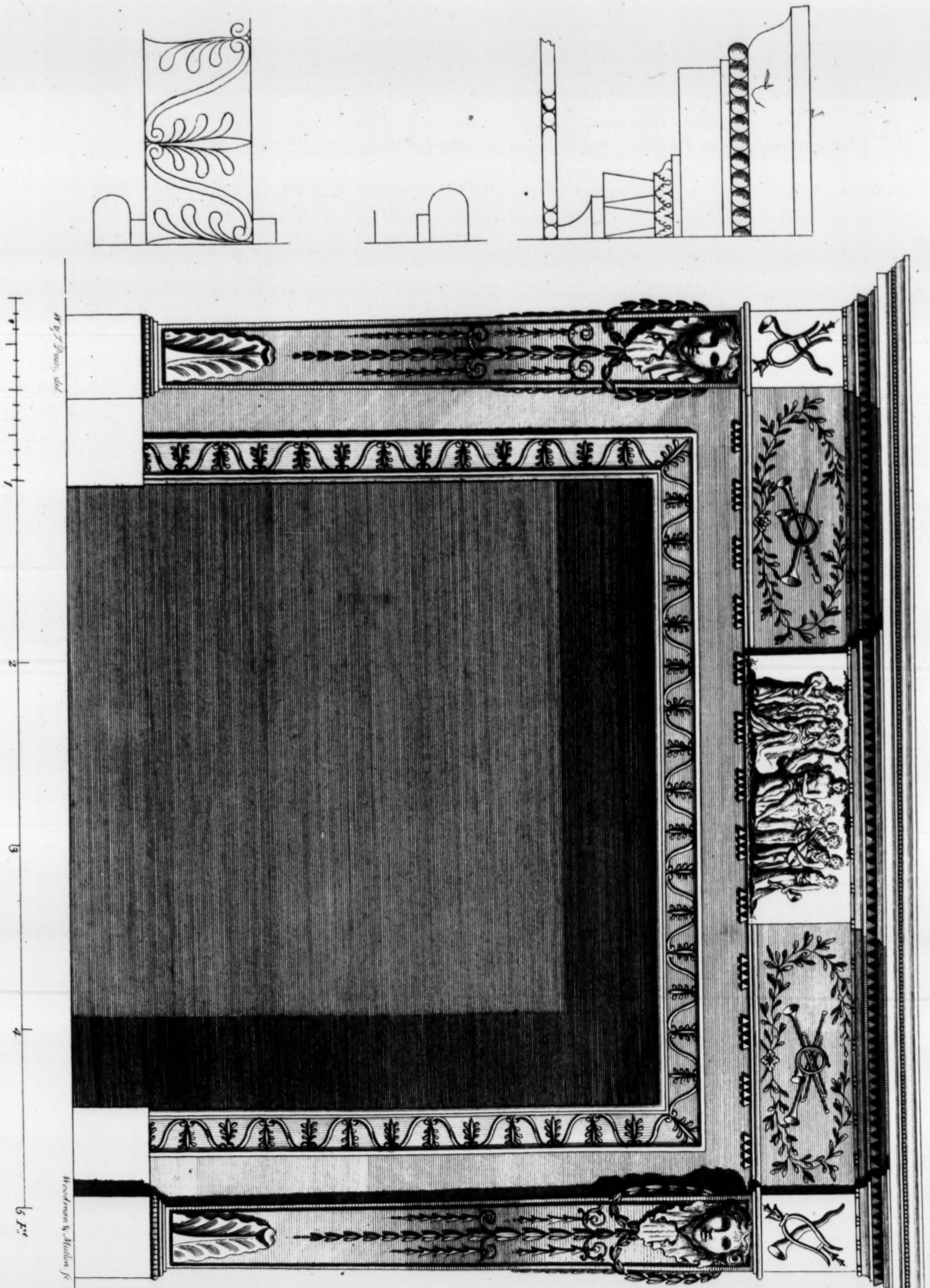
Pl. XX.



W. & J. Pain del

Woodman & Malton sc

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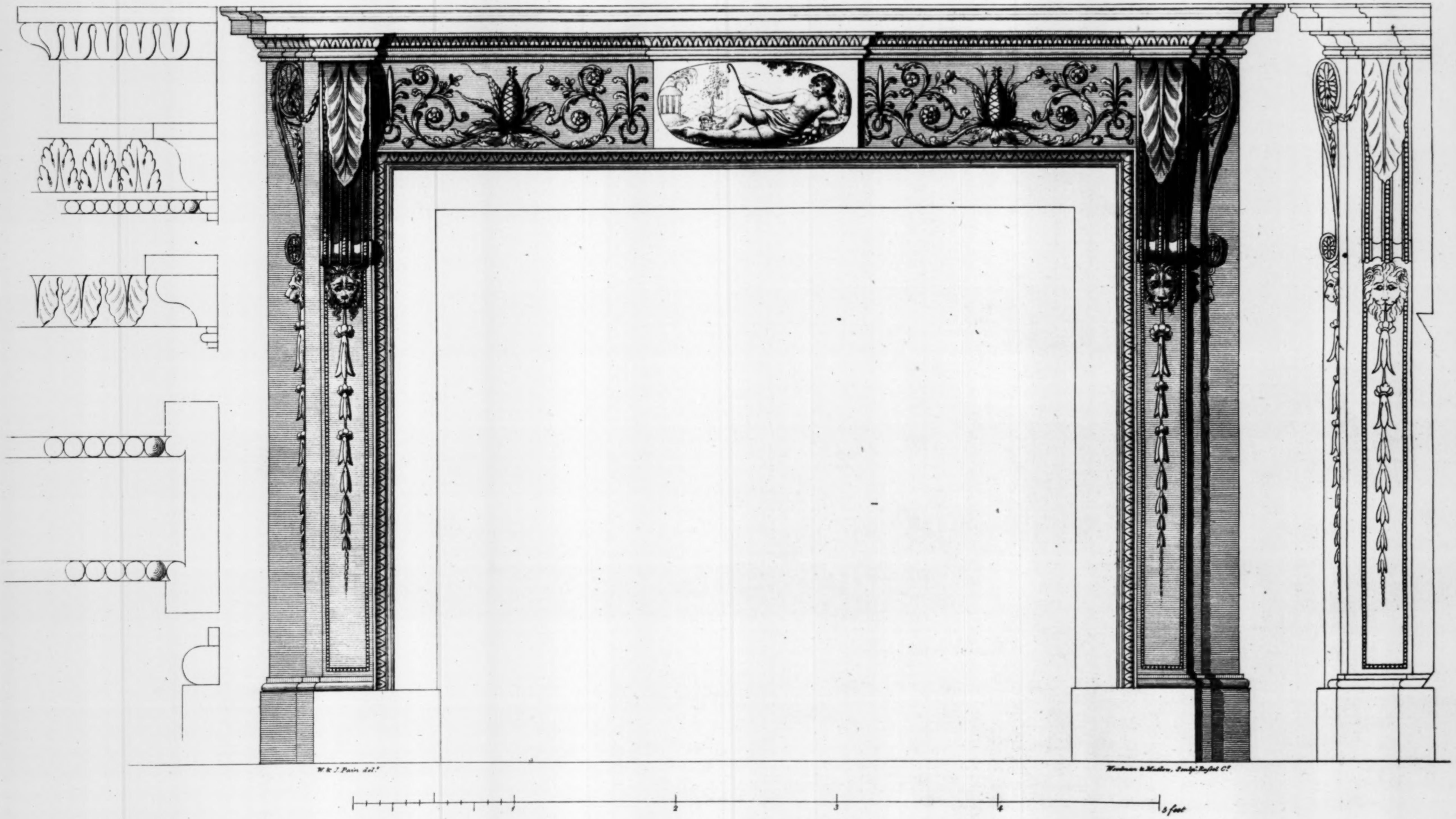
Pl. XXI


W & J. Pain del.

Woodman & Mutlow, Sculp. Russel Ct.

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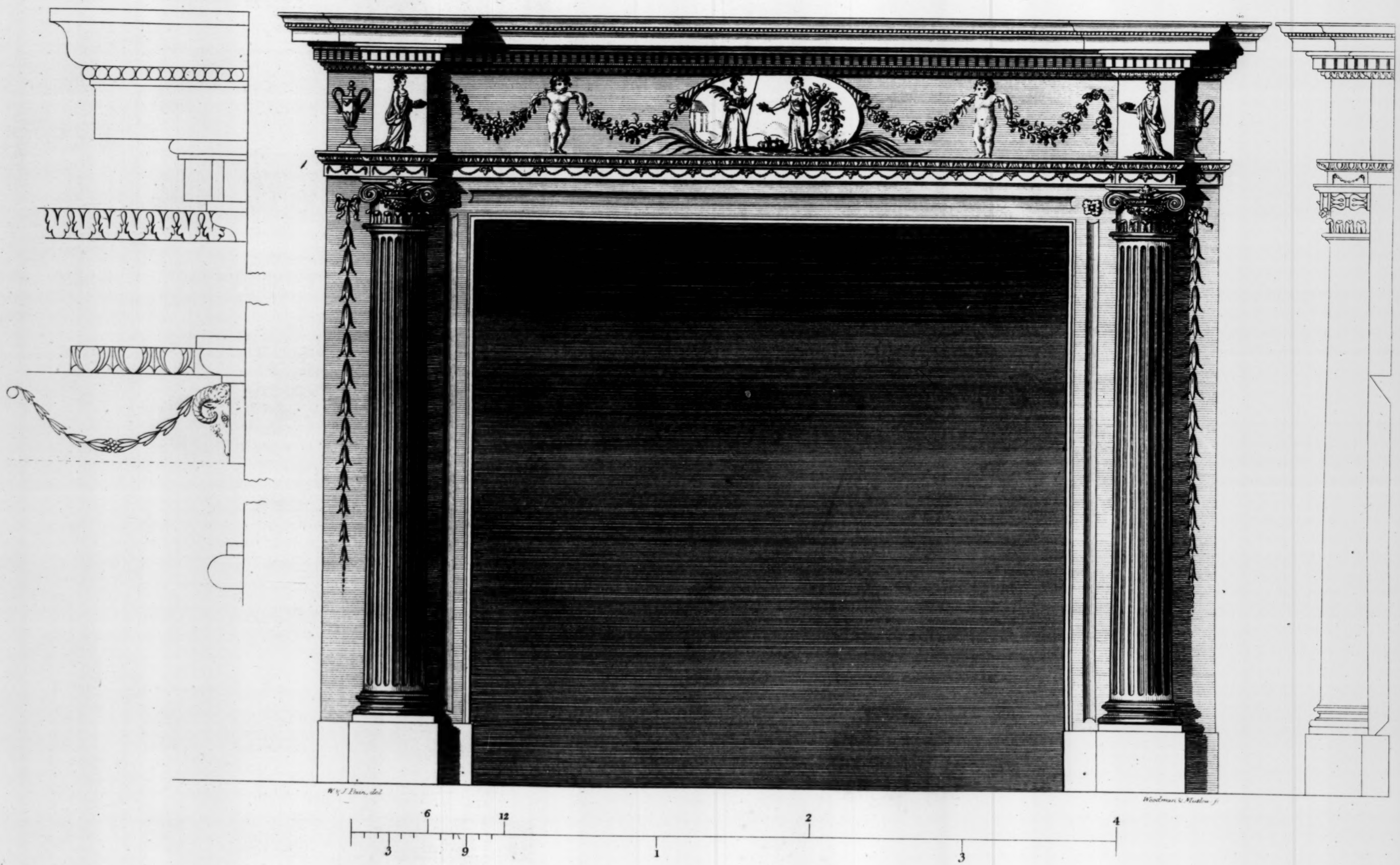
Pl. XXII.



W & J Pain, del.

Woodman & Mutlow sc.

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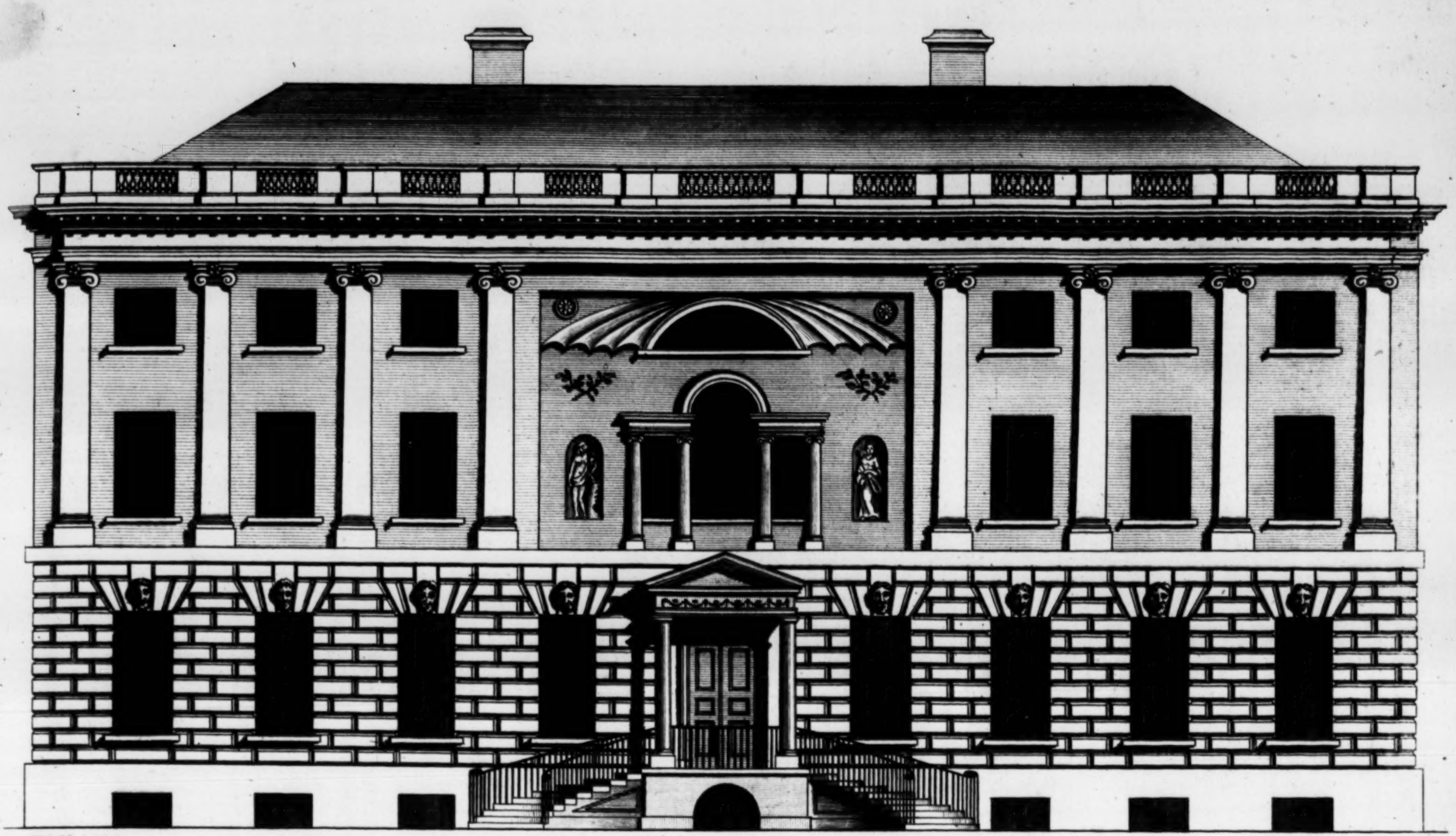
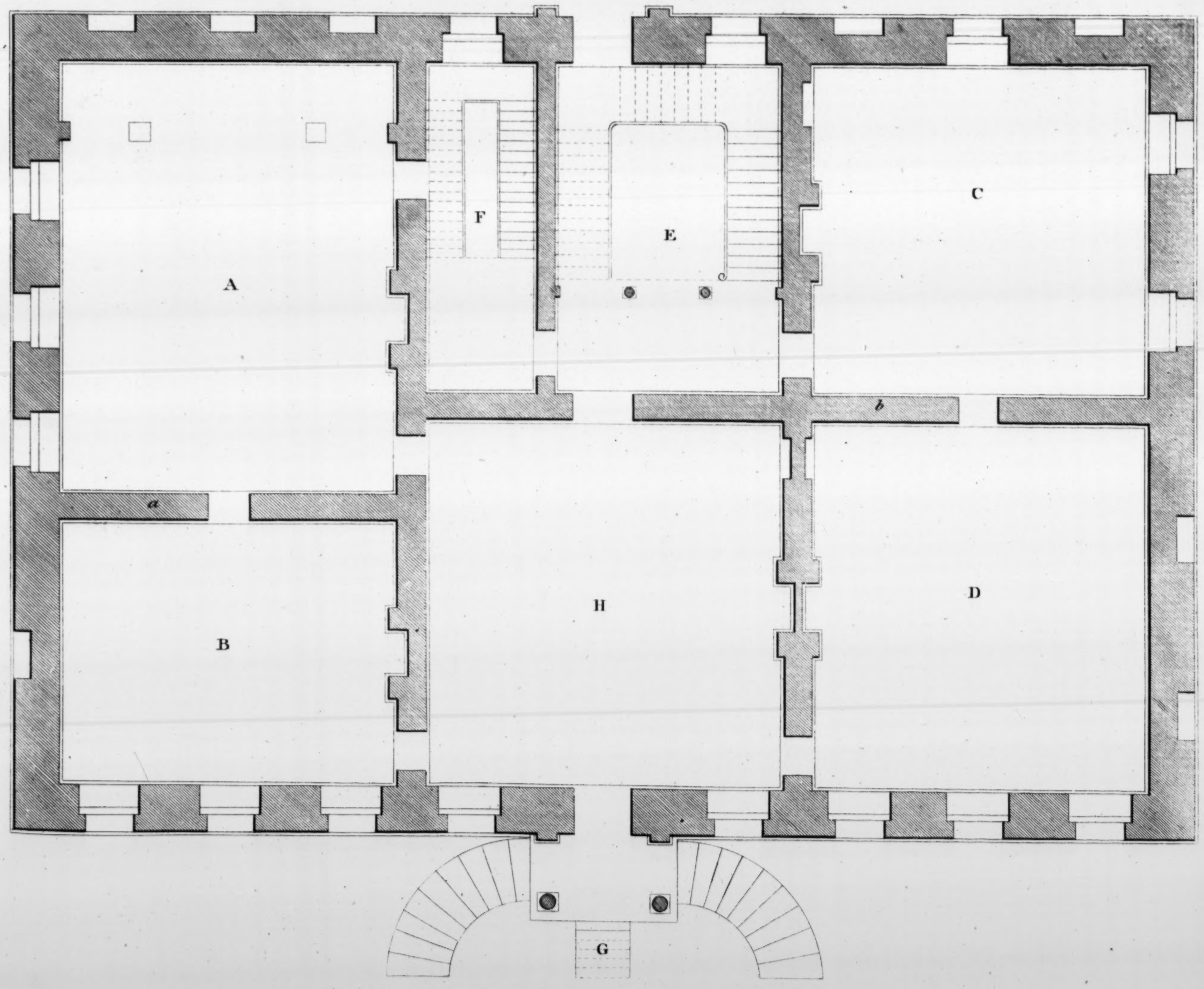


Wm & J Pain delt

Woodman & Mutlow fc Russel Cot



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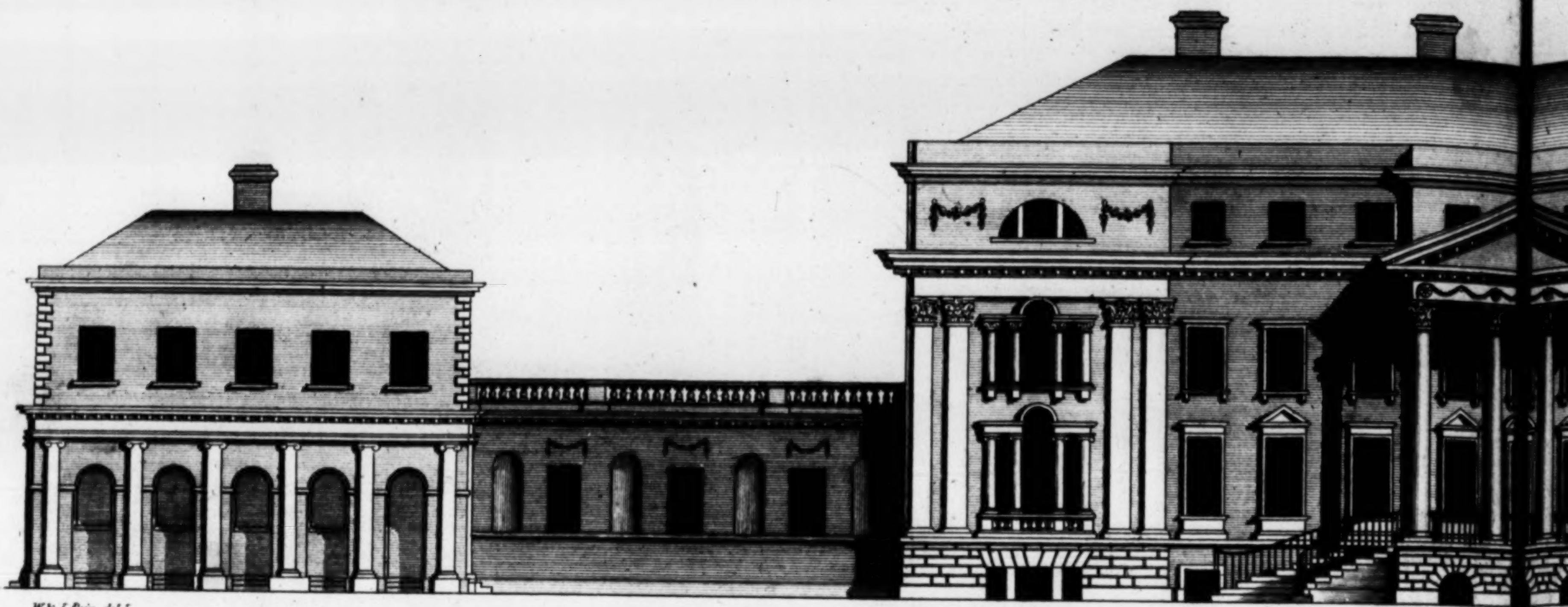
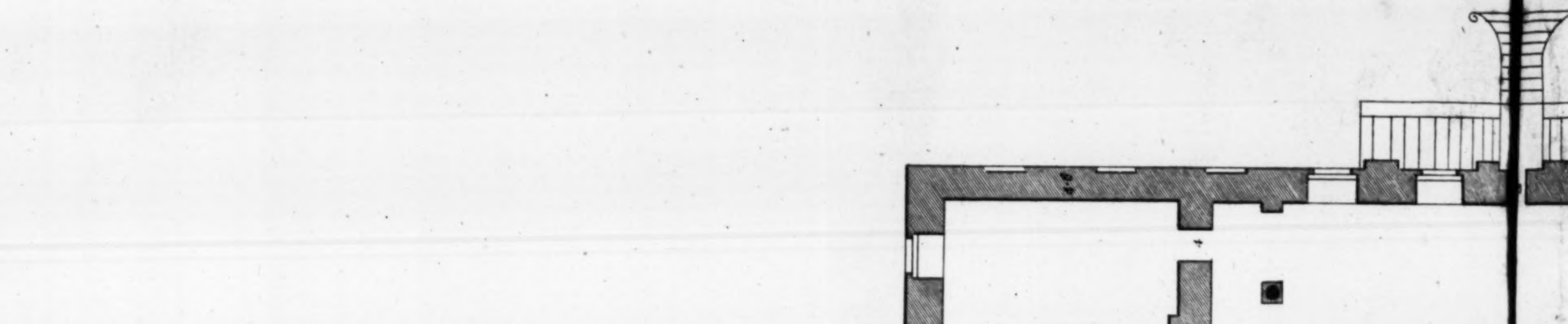


Wm & J. Pain del.t



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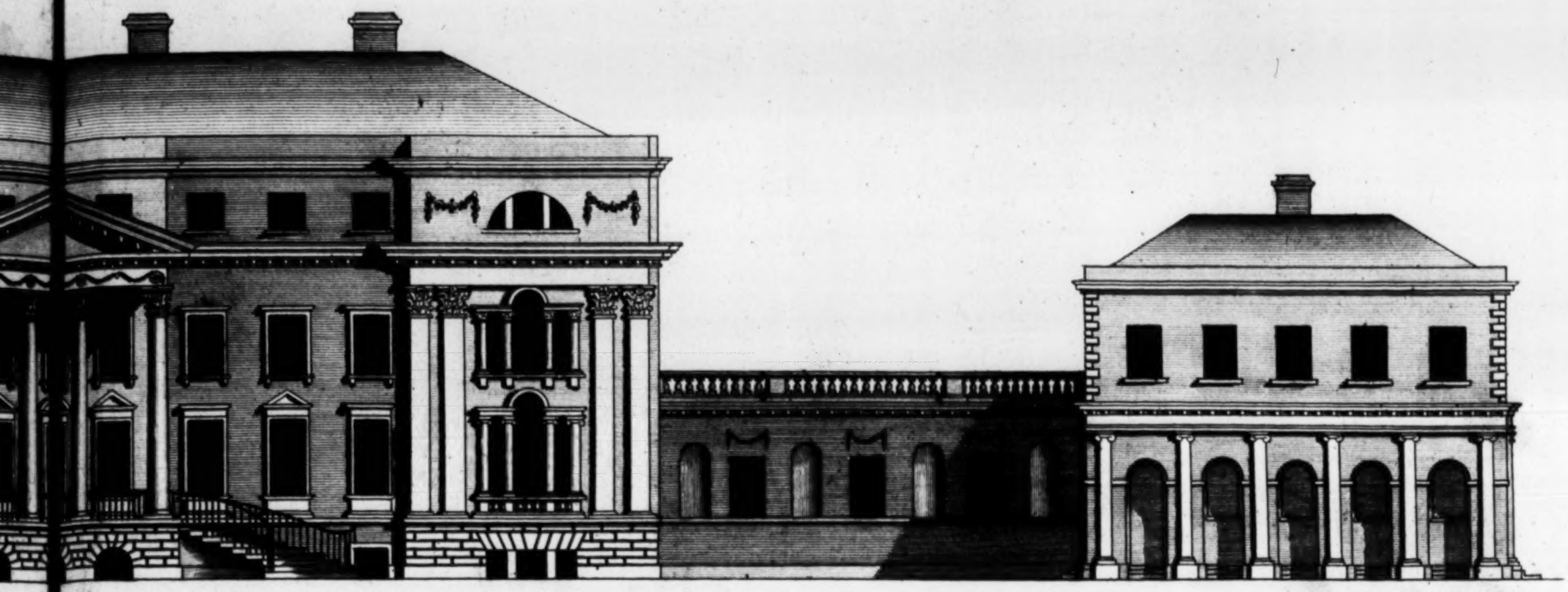
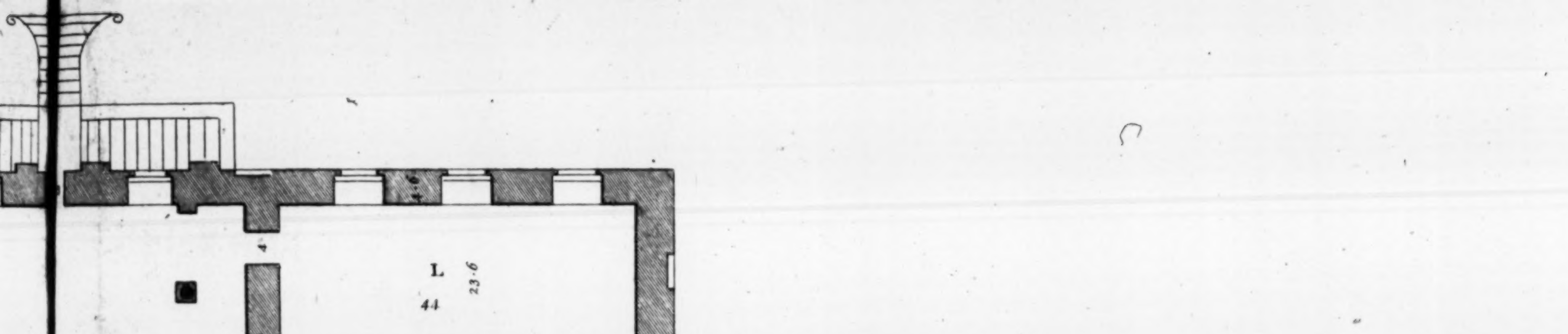
Pl. XXIV.



Woodman & Mutlow ſc. Ruſsel Court Cov.t Garden.

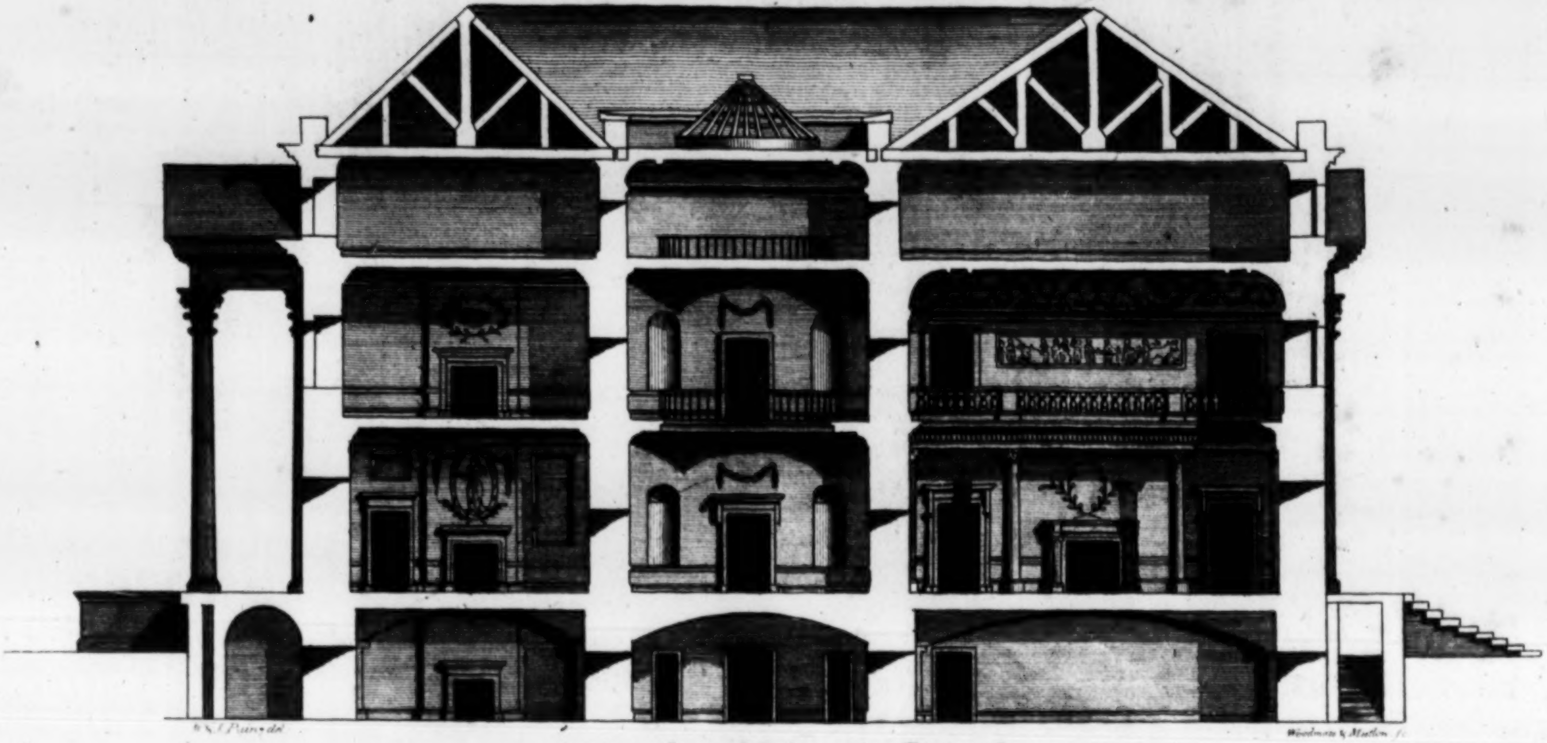


The Basment Story 9 feet.
The Principal Story 16 feet.
The one pair of Stairs 12 feet.
The Attick Story 9 feet.
The First Story in Pavillions 14 feet.
The one pair of Stairs in ditto 11 feet.

the Act directs Sep.r 14.th 1786.

N°7

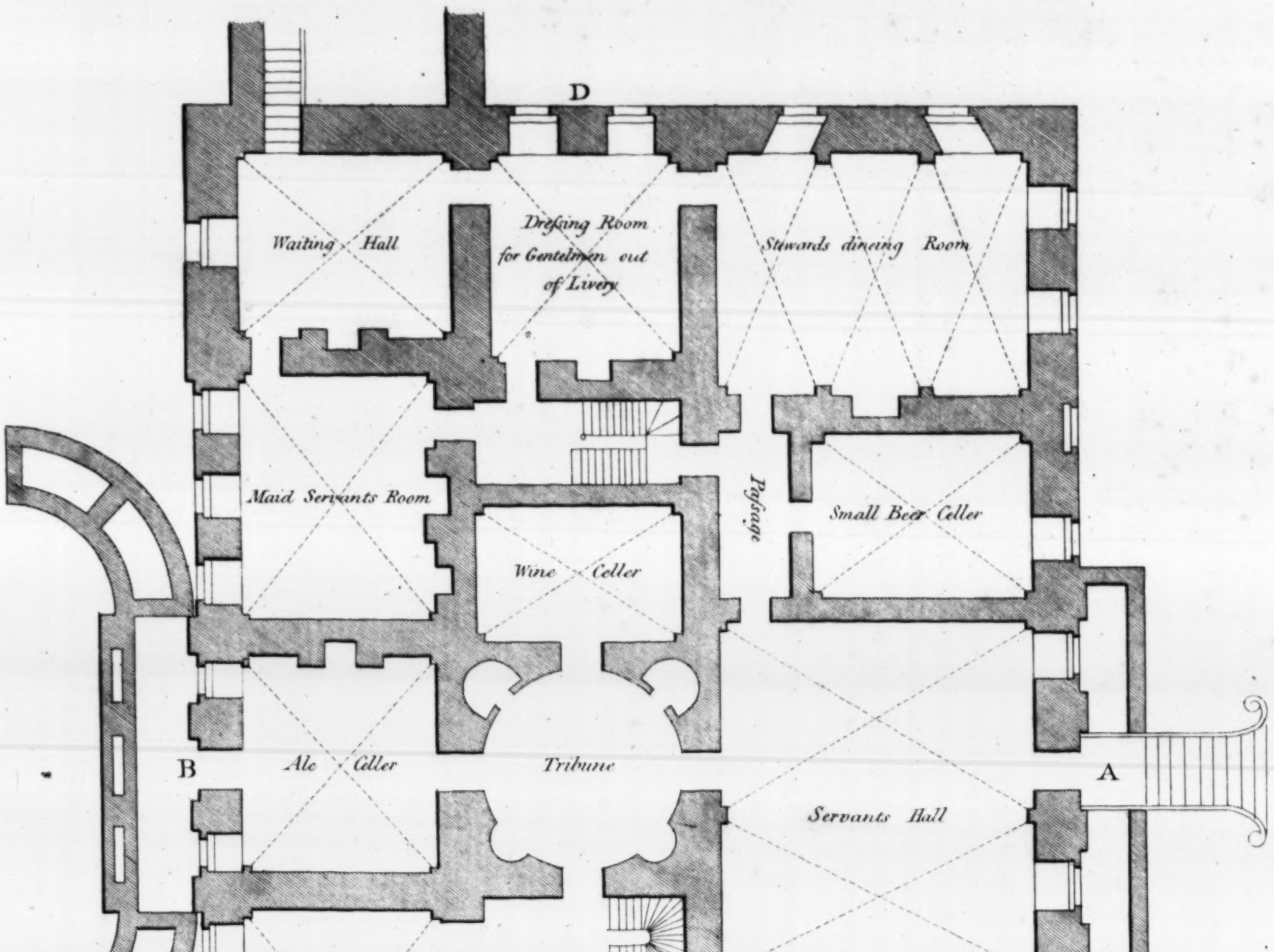
Pl. XXV.



W & J Pain del

Woodman & Mutlow sc

Section through from A to B on plan



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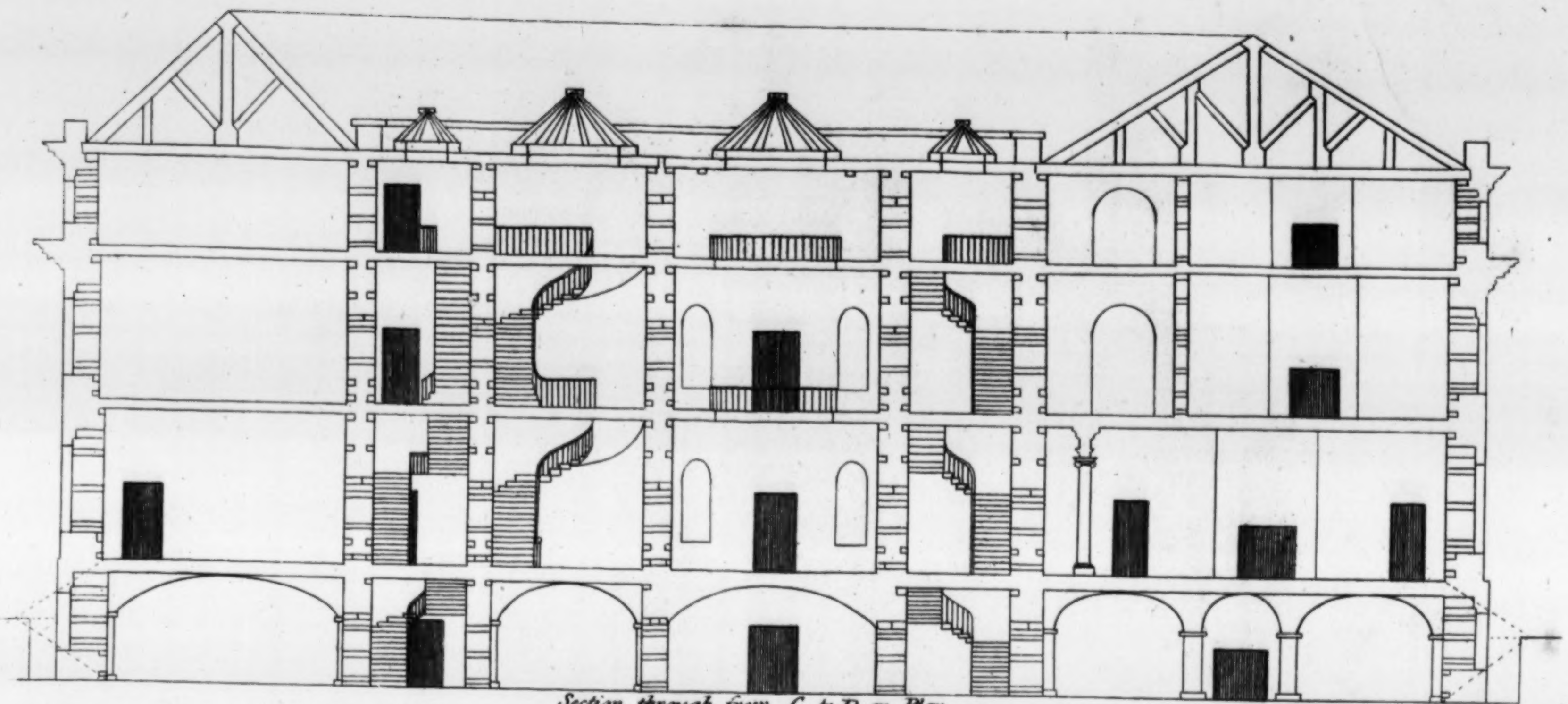
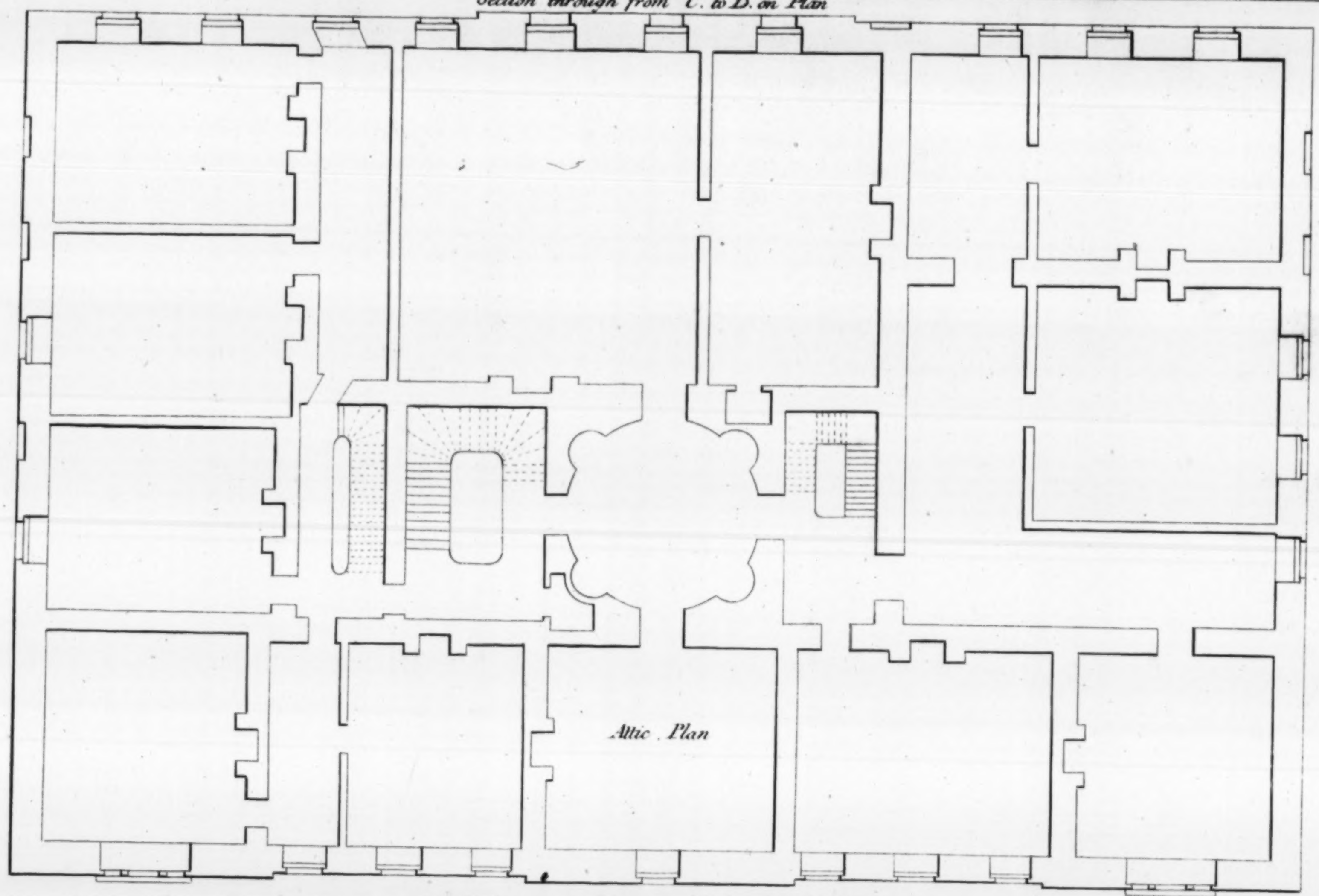
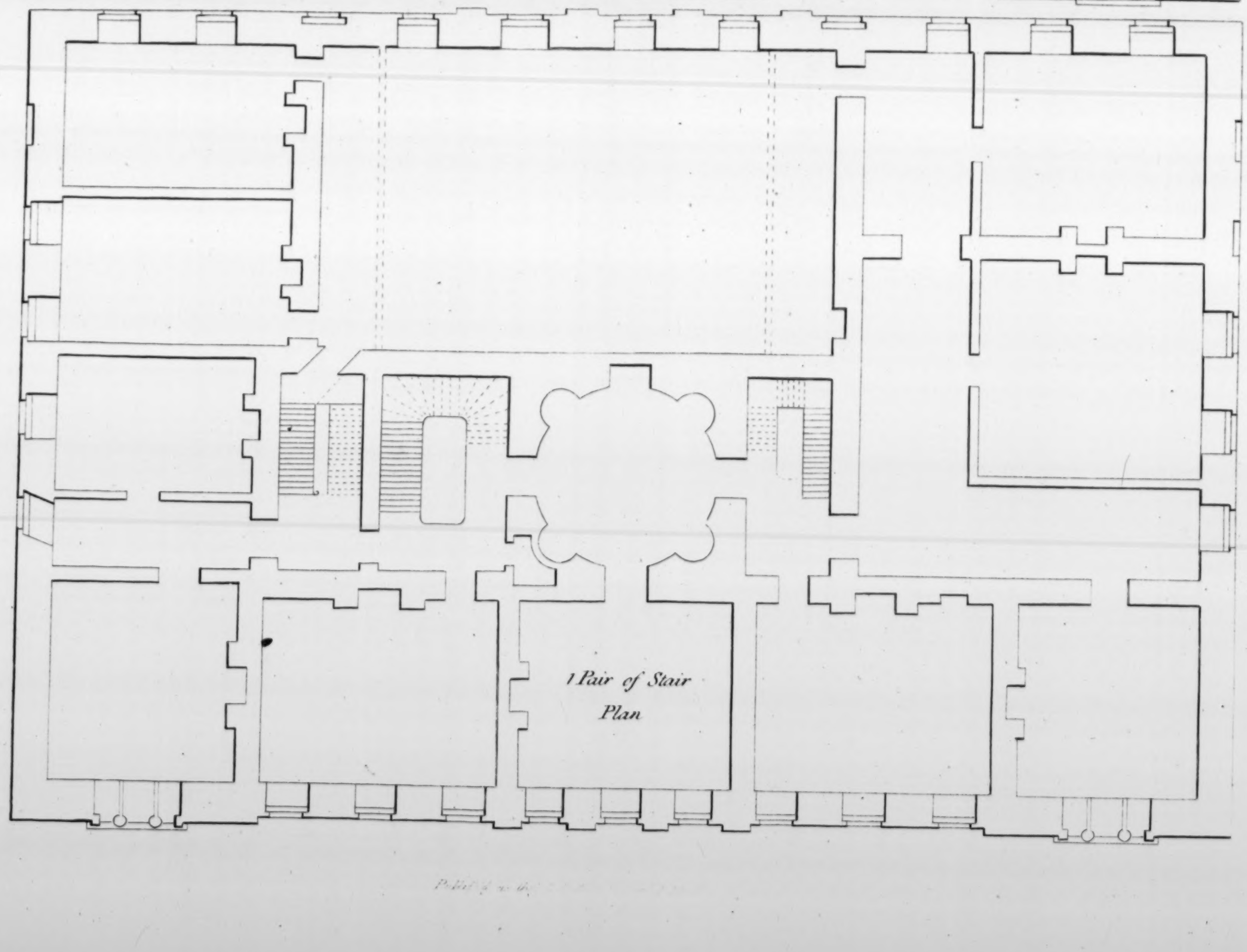


Section through from C. to D. on Plan





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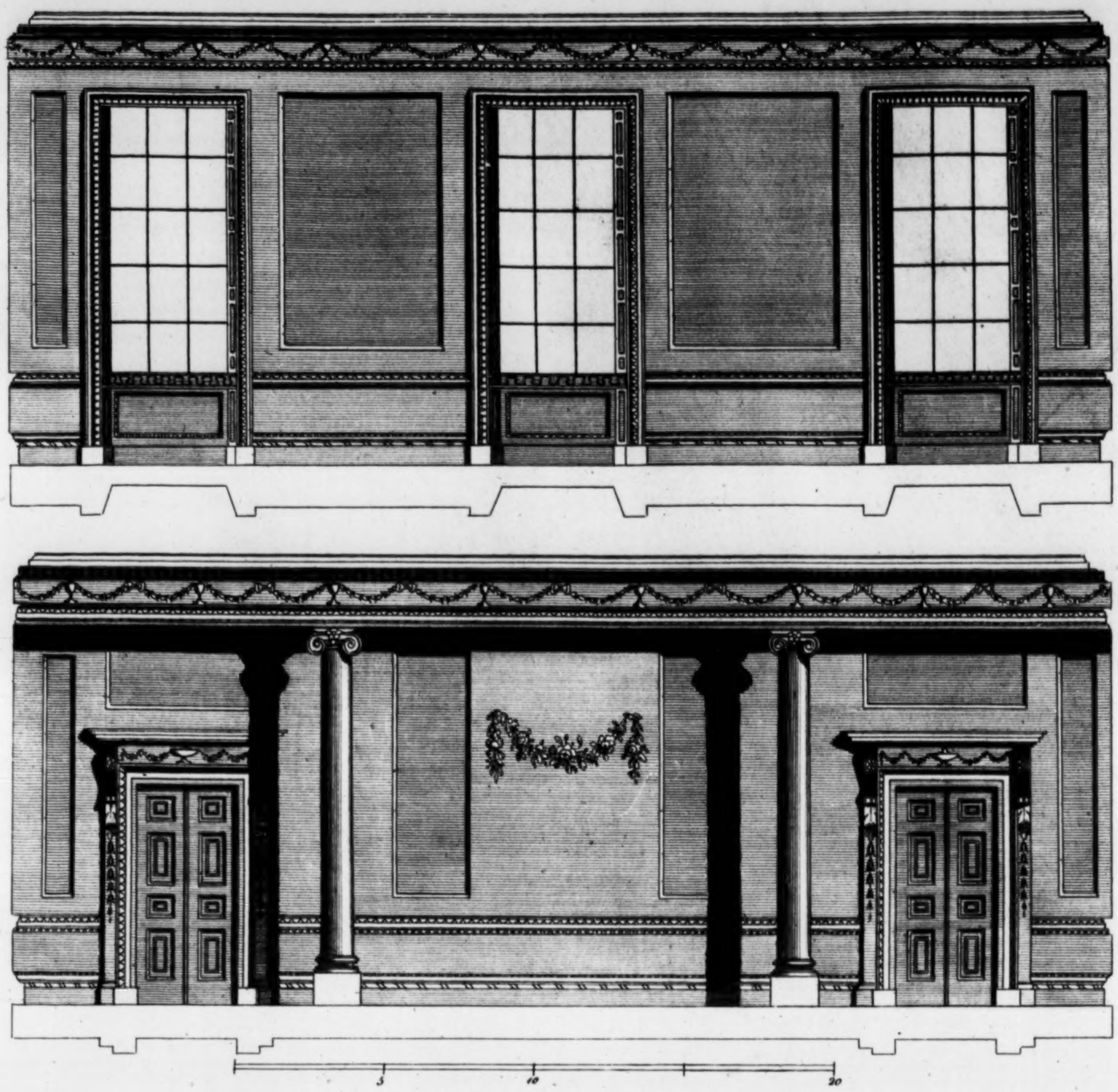
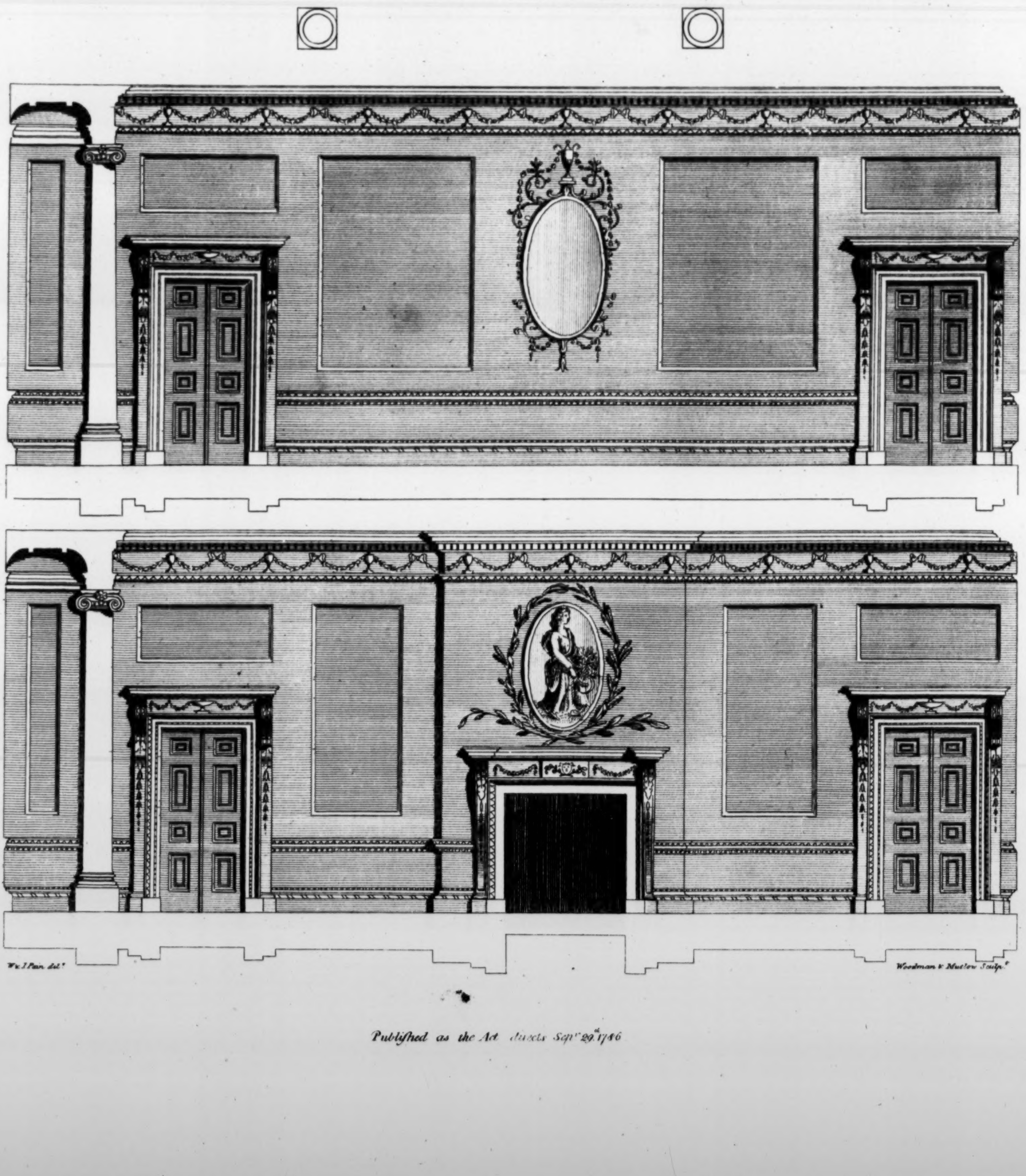
N°71



Section of the four Sides of the Dineing Room B in Plate 24.



Wm. J Pain del.
Woodman & Mutlow Sculp.

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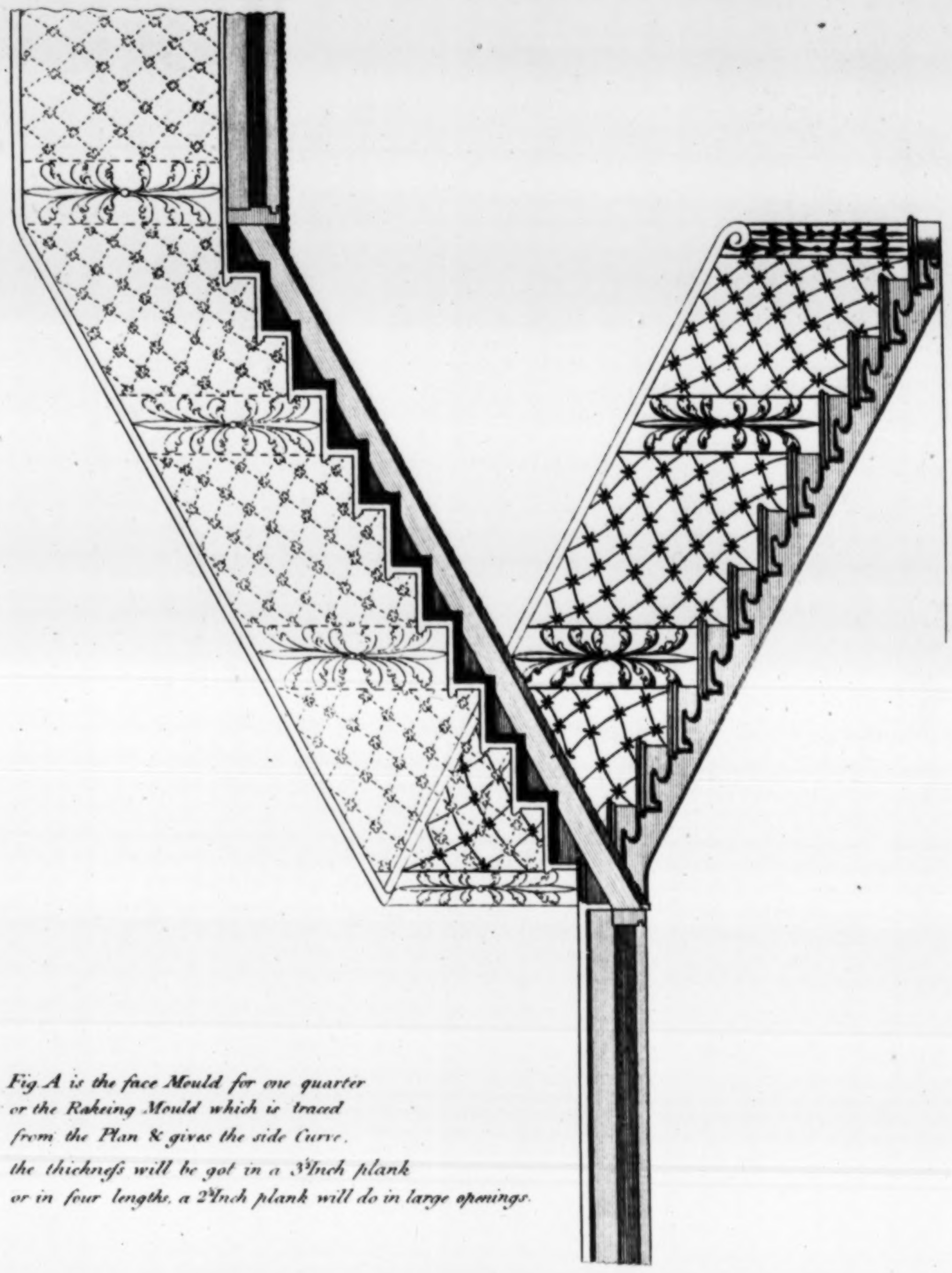


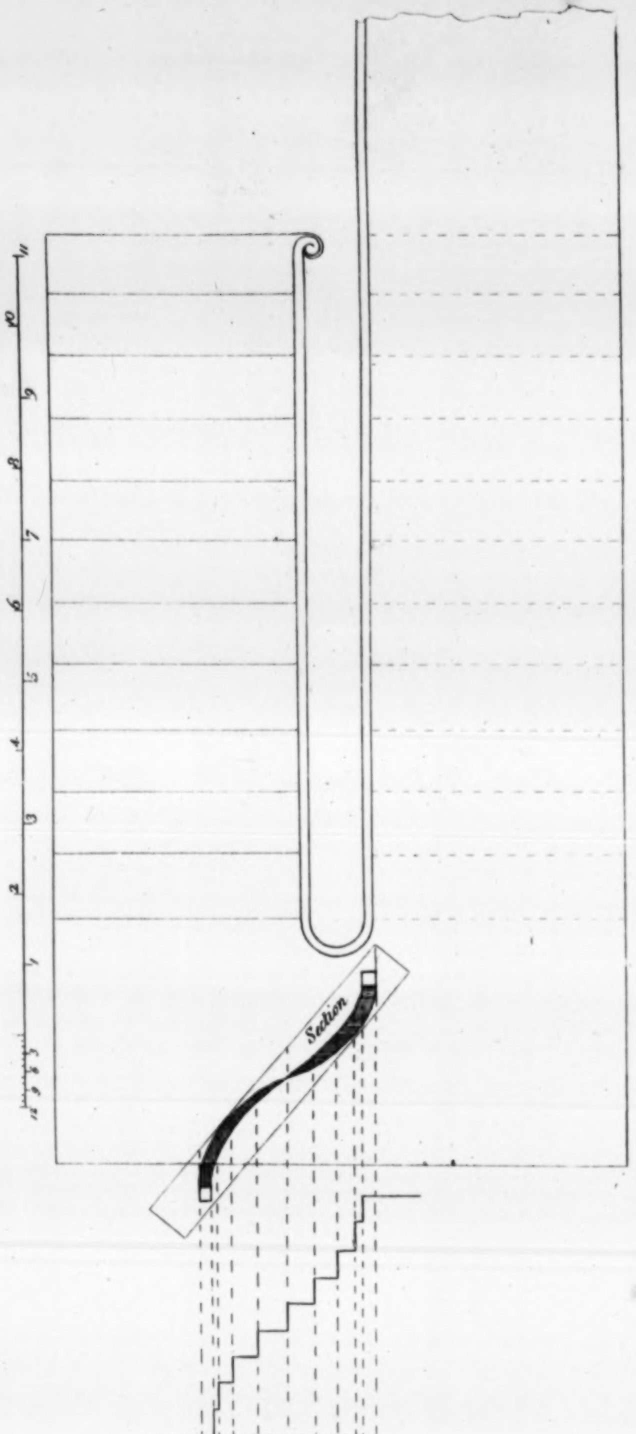
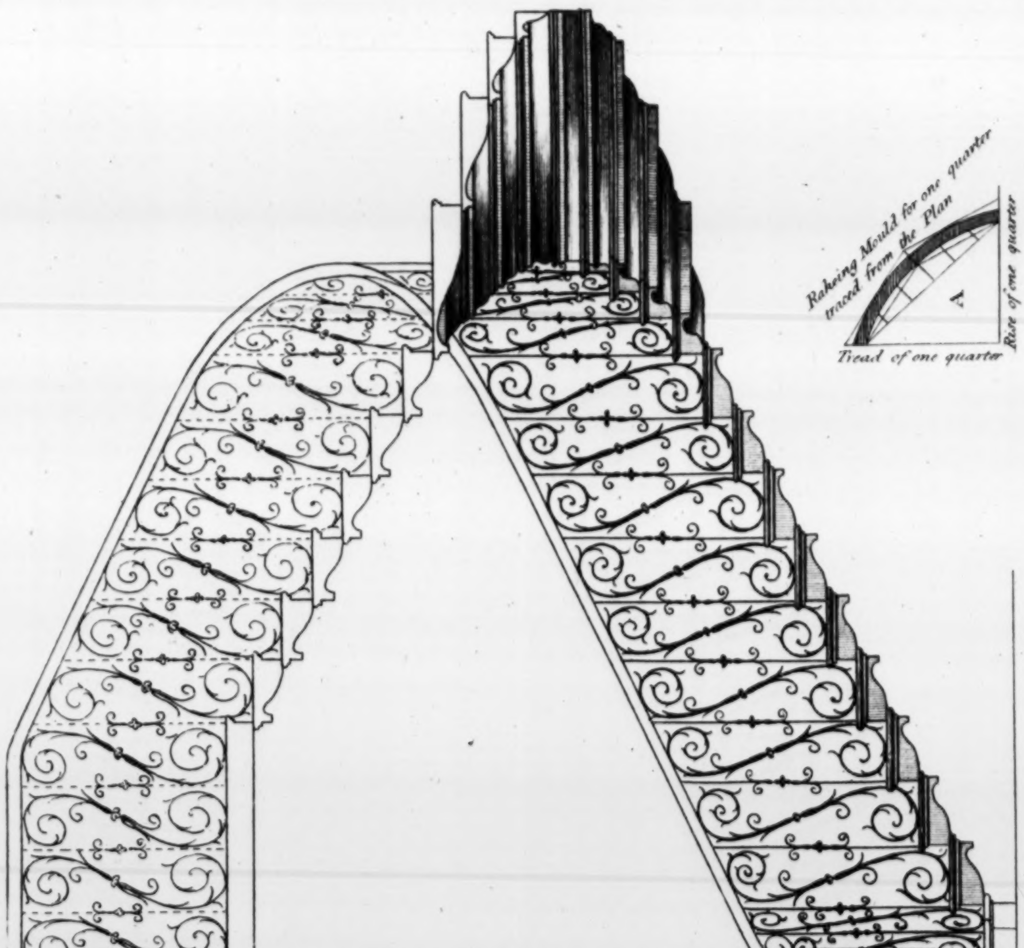
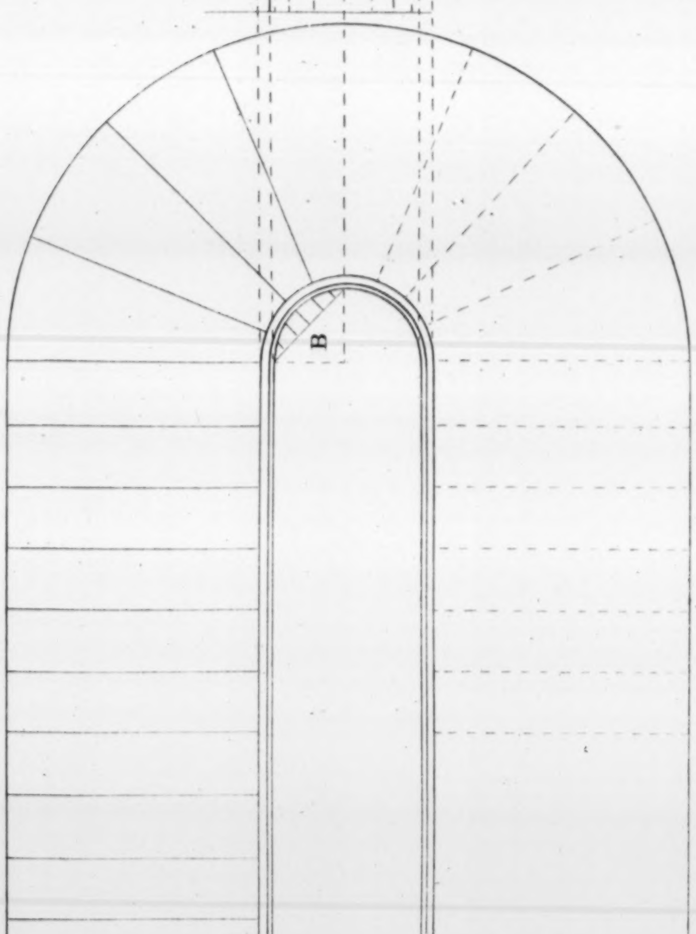


Fig. A is the face Mould for one quarter
or the Rakeing Mould which is traced
from the Plan & gives the side Curve.
the thickneſs will be got in a 3½Inch plank
or in four lengths, a 2½Inch plank will do in large openings.





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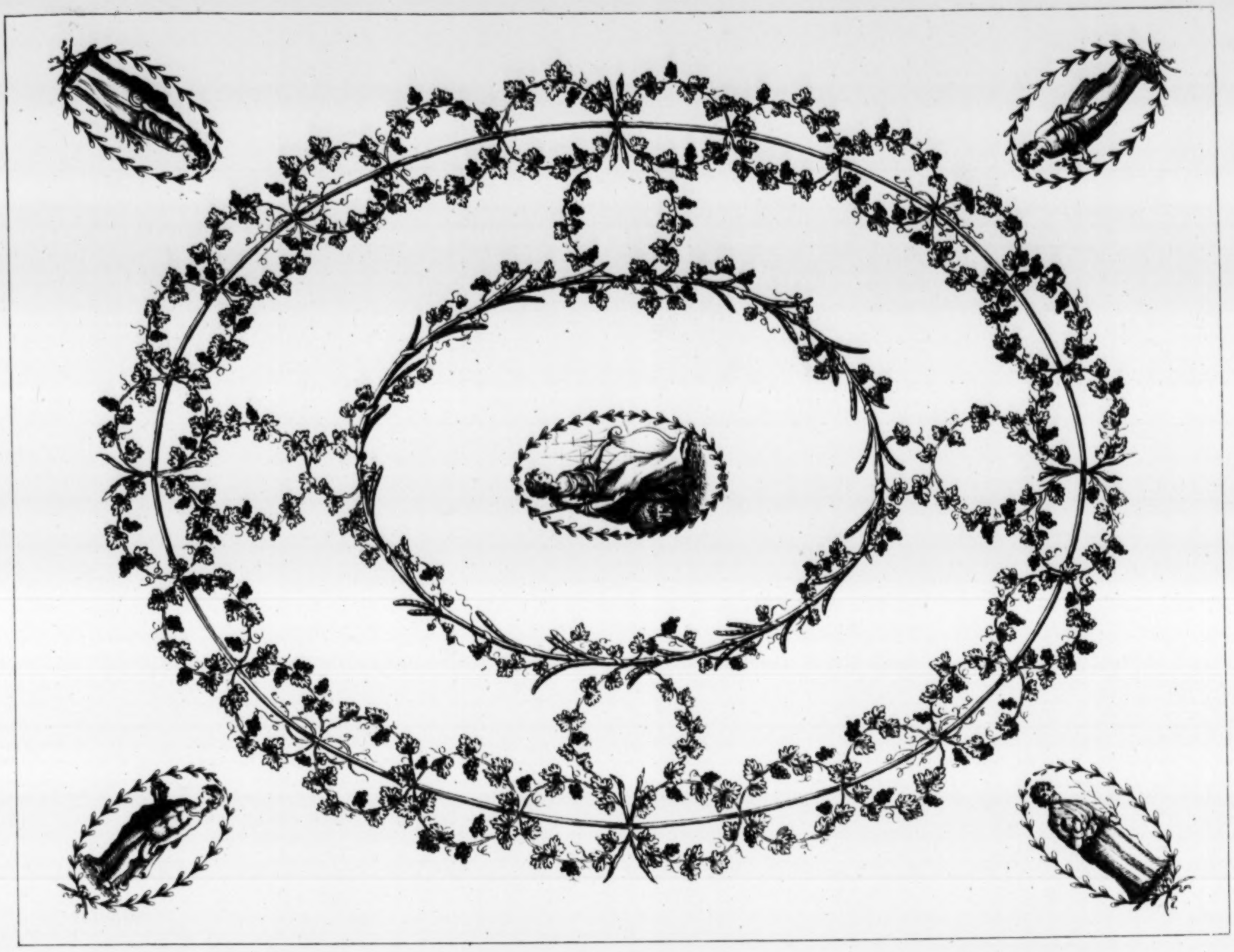
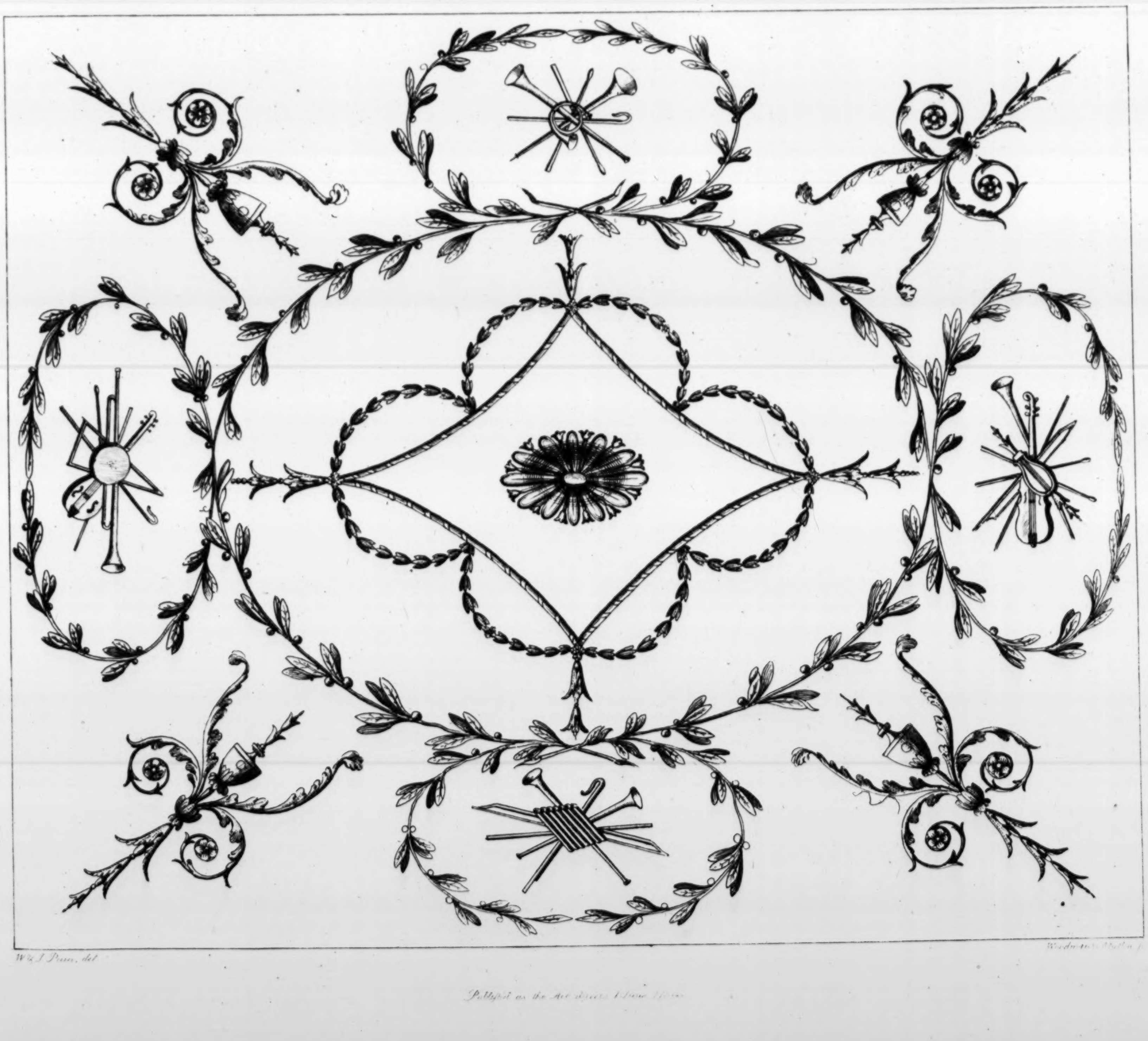
W & M sc

No 71

Pl. XXIX





W. & J. Pain, del

Woodman & Mutlow ſ

Publiſh'd as the Act directs 1 June 17[illegible]

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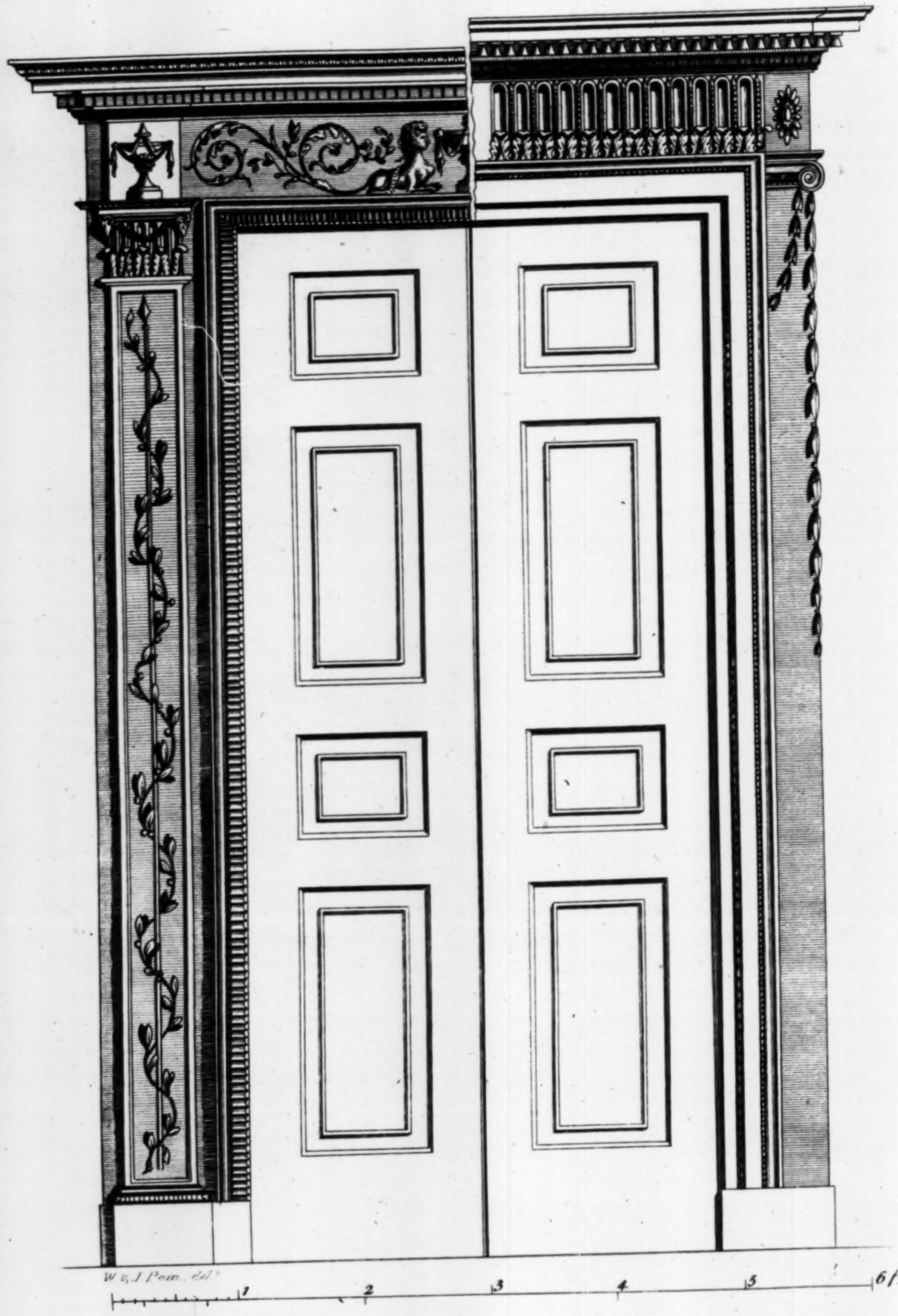
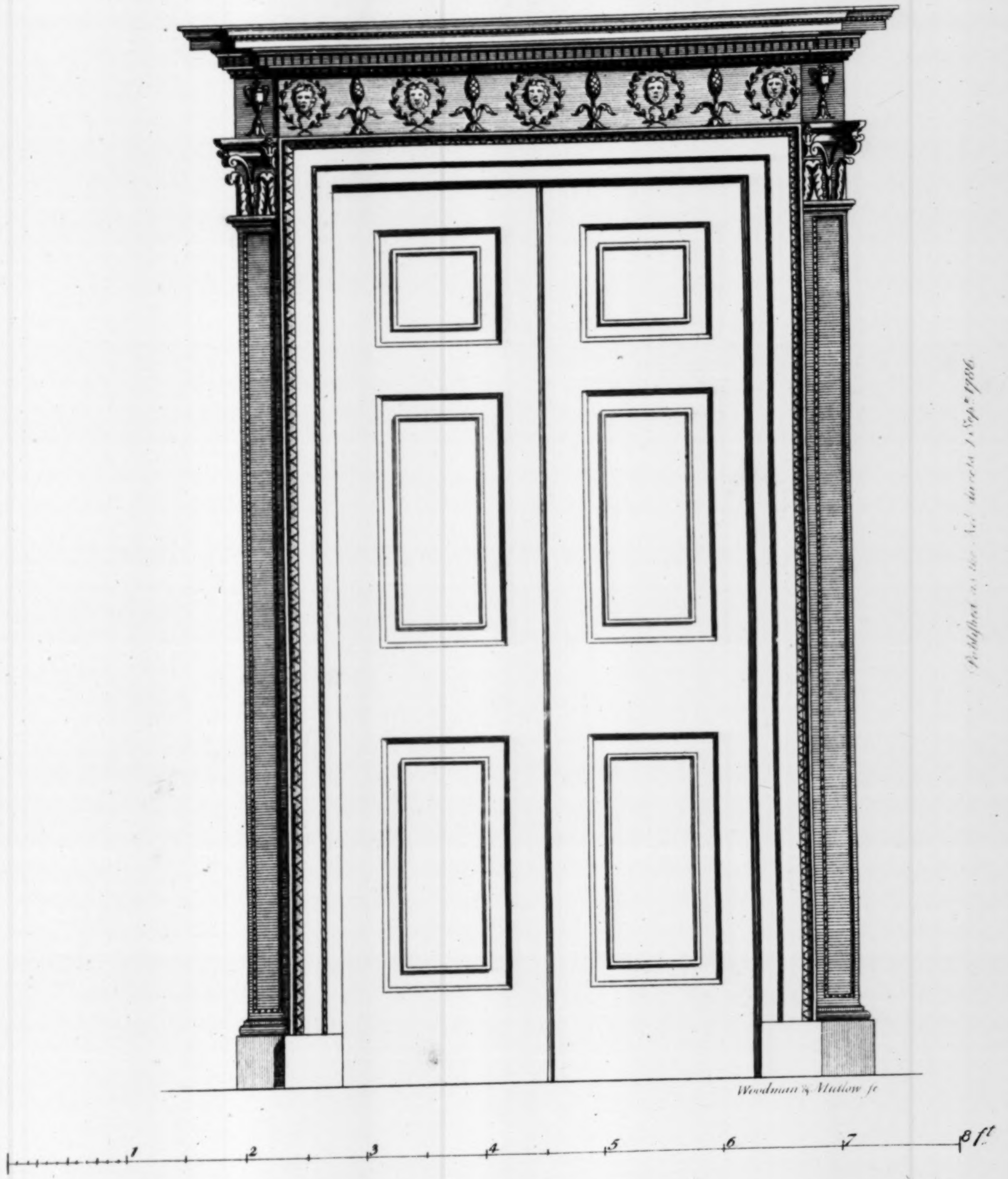
Pl. XXX.



W & J Pain del.



Woodman & Mutlow fc

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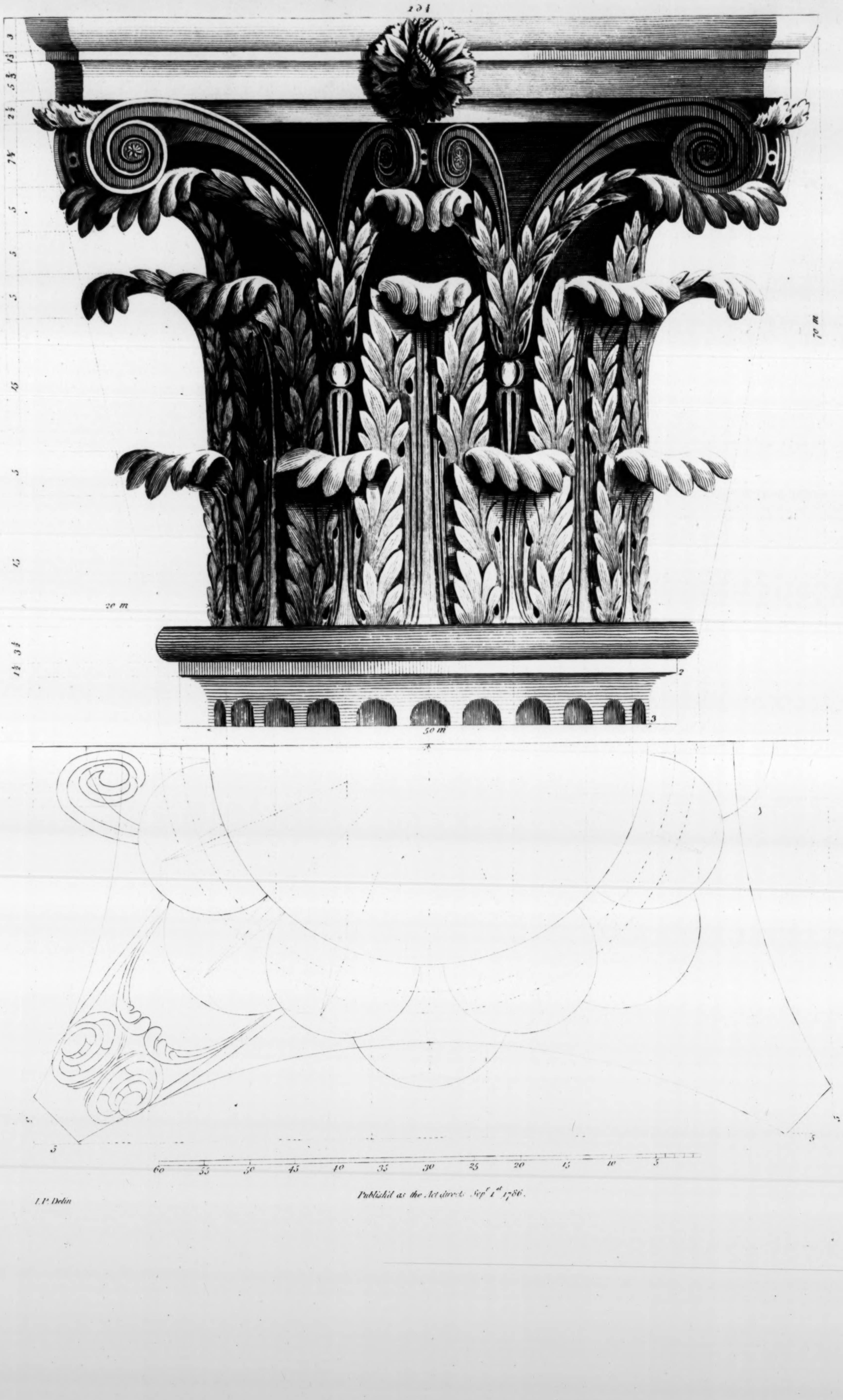
Plate 32



I.P. Delin

Publish'd as the Act directs Sep^r 1^st 1786.

Plate XXXII

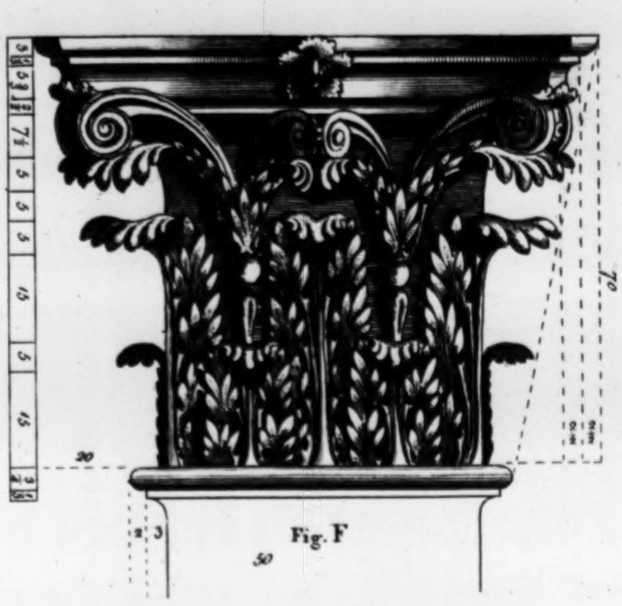


Fig. F

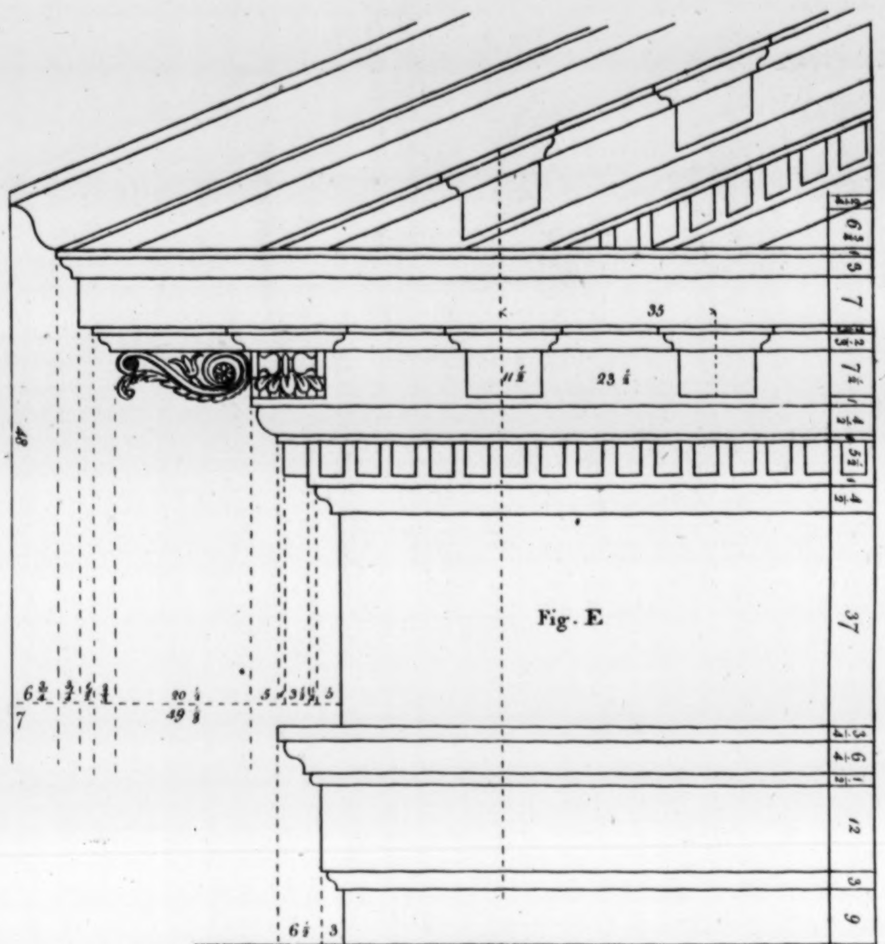
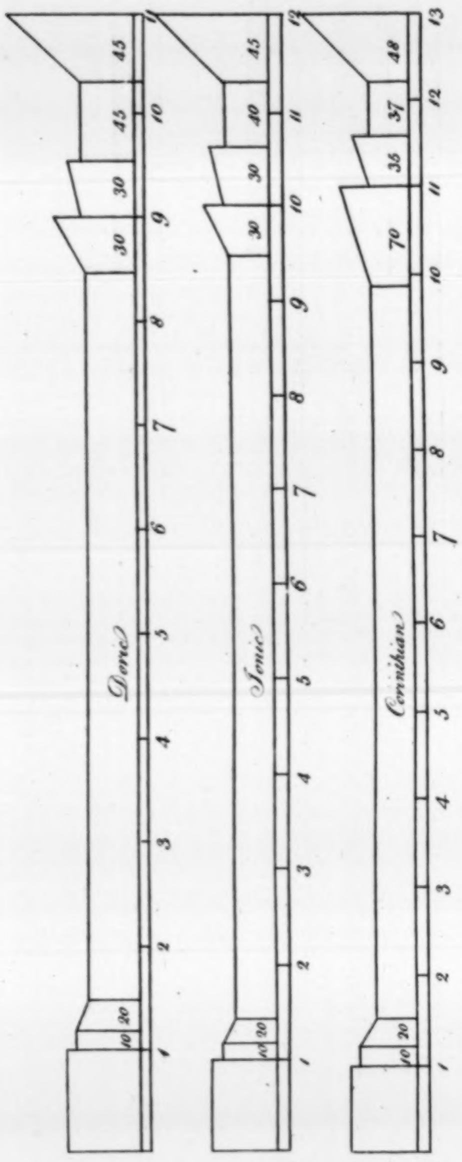


Fig. E



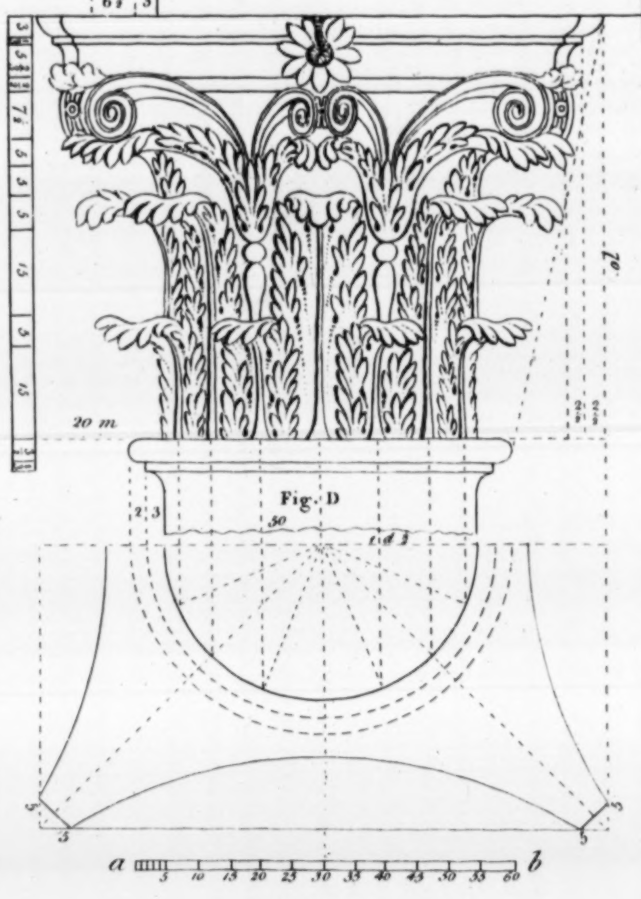


Fig. D

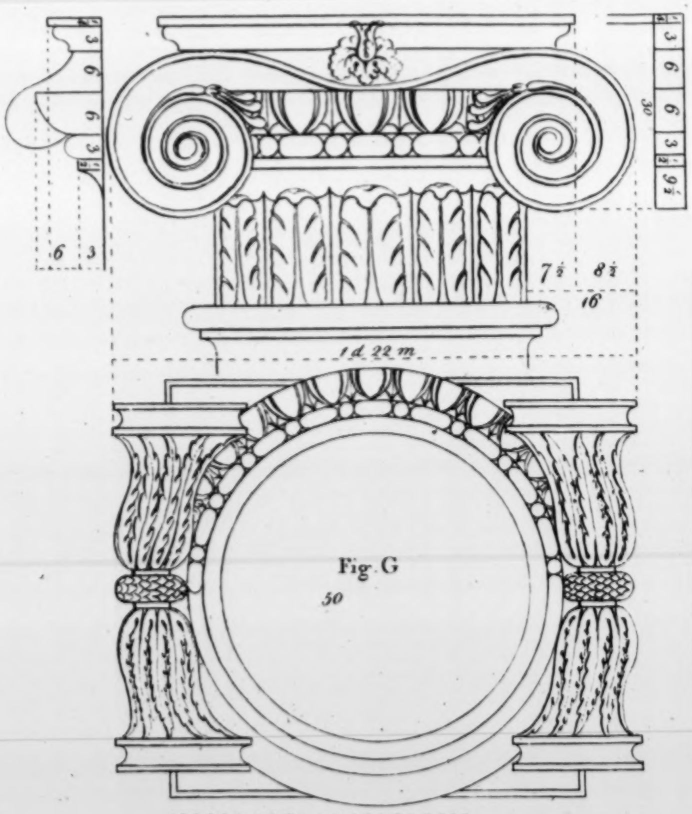


Fig. G

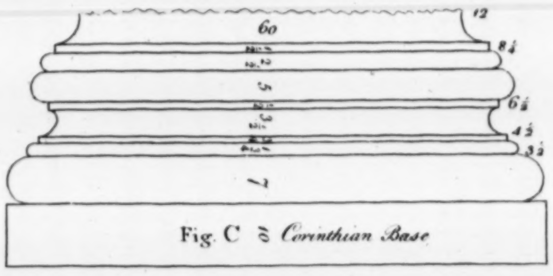


Fig. C *Corinthian Base*

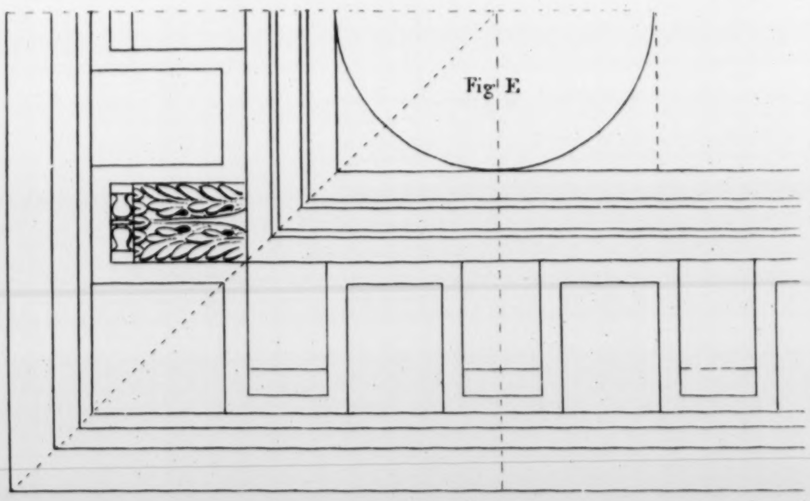


Fig. E

Wm & J Pain del.

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Woodman & Mutlow sculpt.

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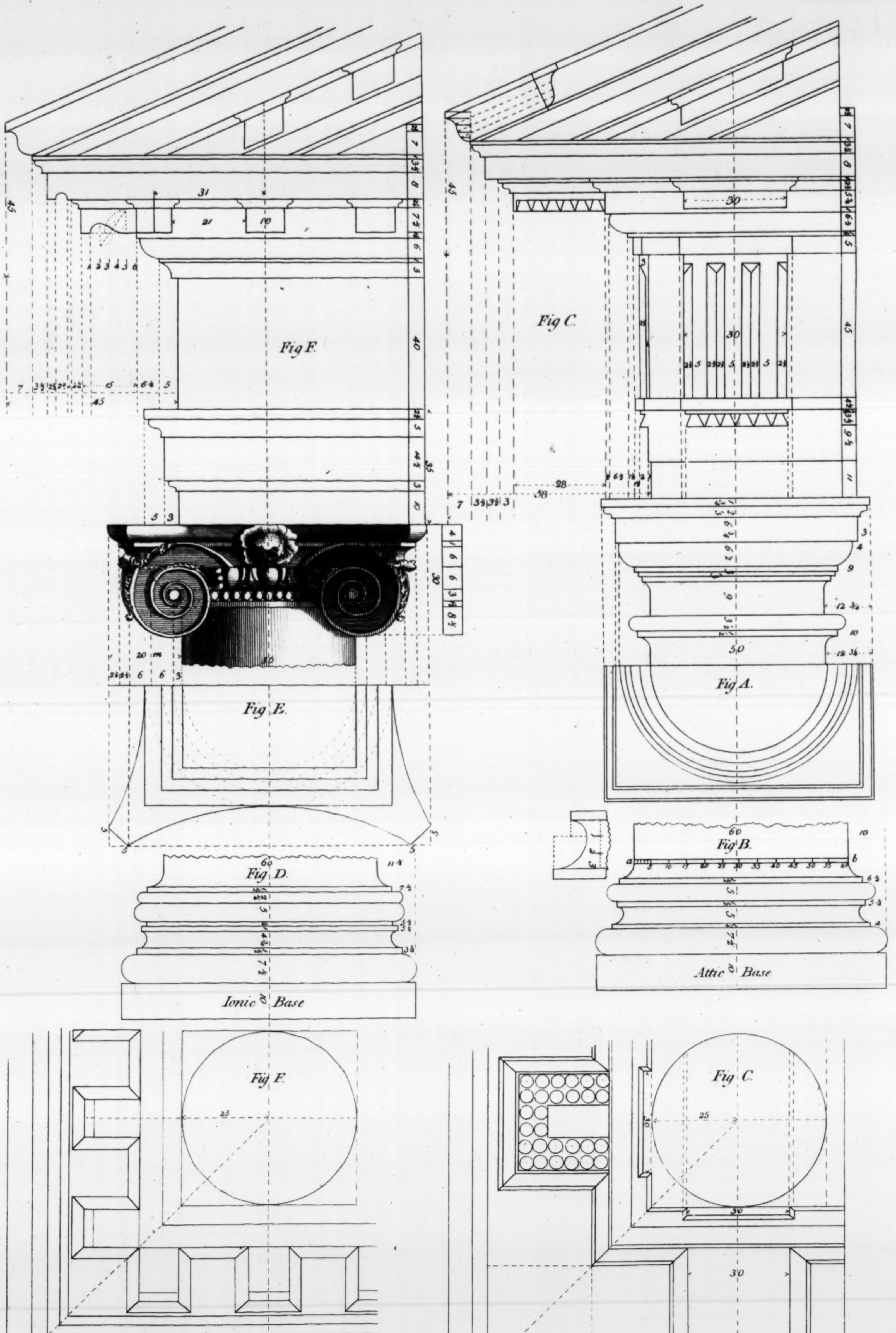
Plate XXXIII

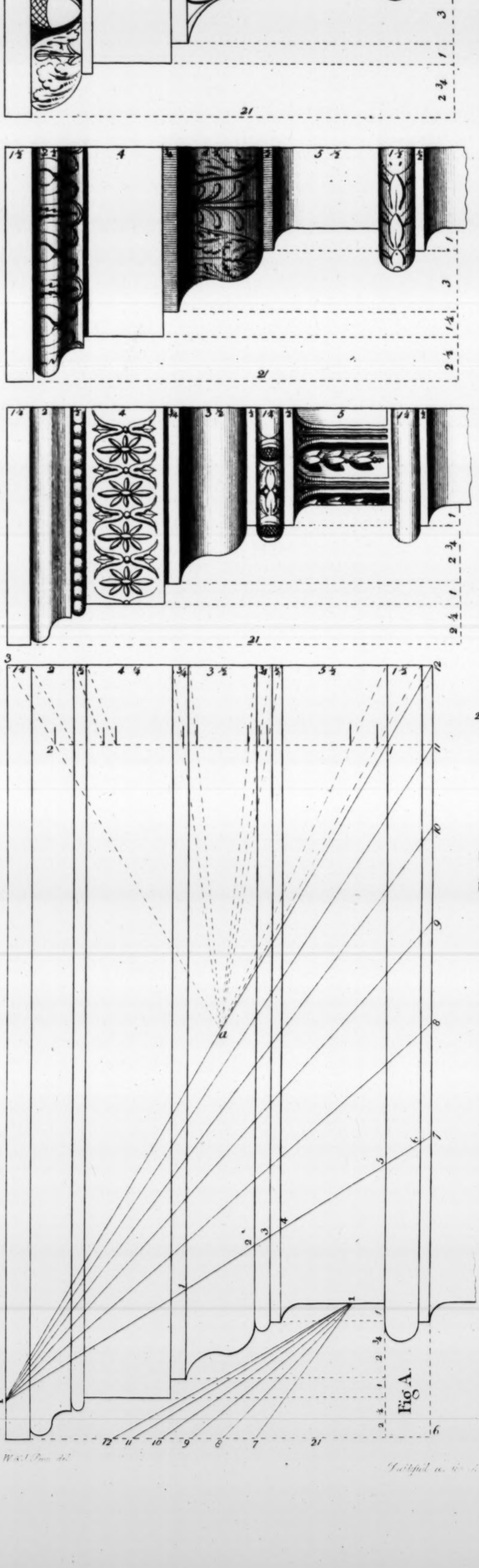


W.& J.Pain del.

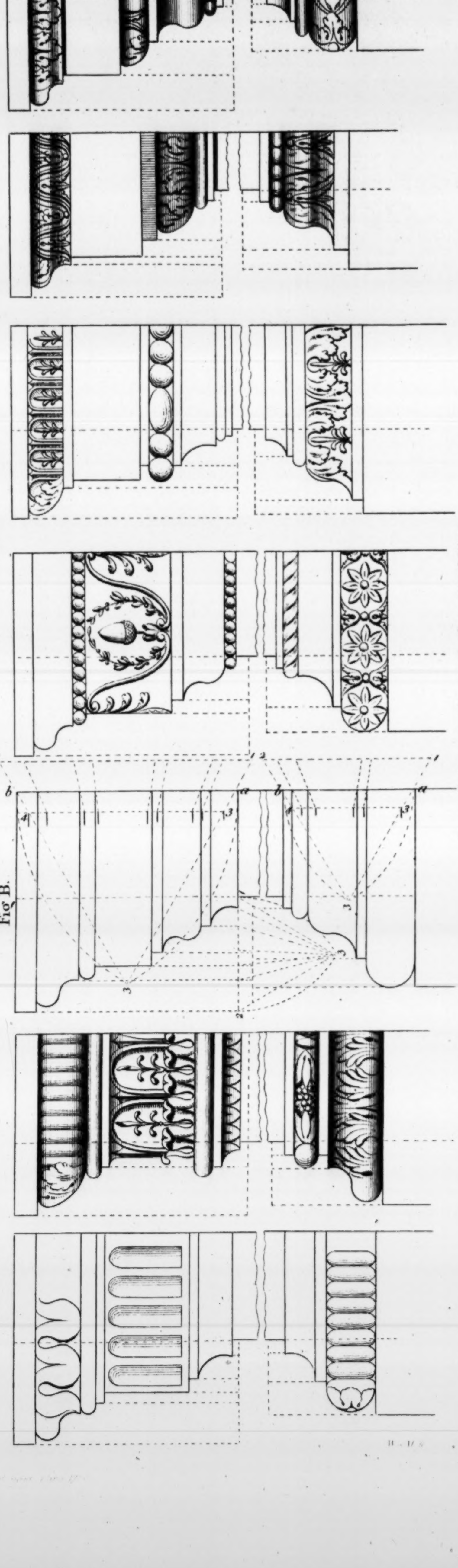
Woodman & Mallow Fec.

Published as the Act directs. 1 Jan.^y 1786.

Plate XXXIV.



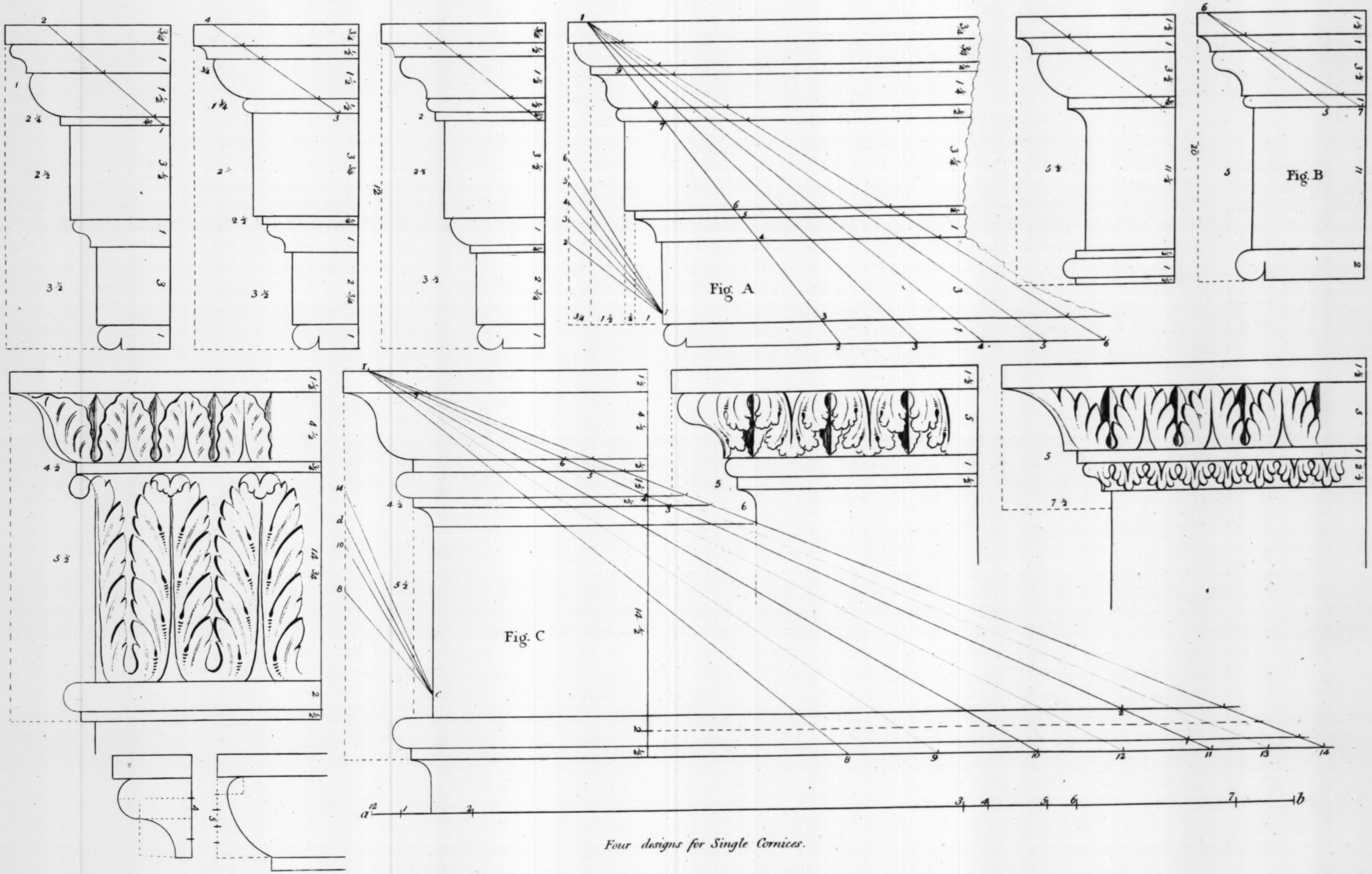
Four designs for Impost mouldings



Seven designs for Base & Surbase Mouldings

W. & J. Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs



Four designs for Single Cornices.

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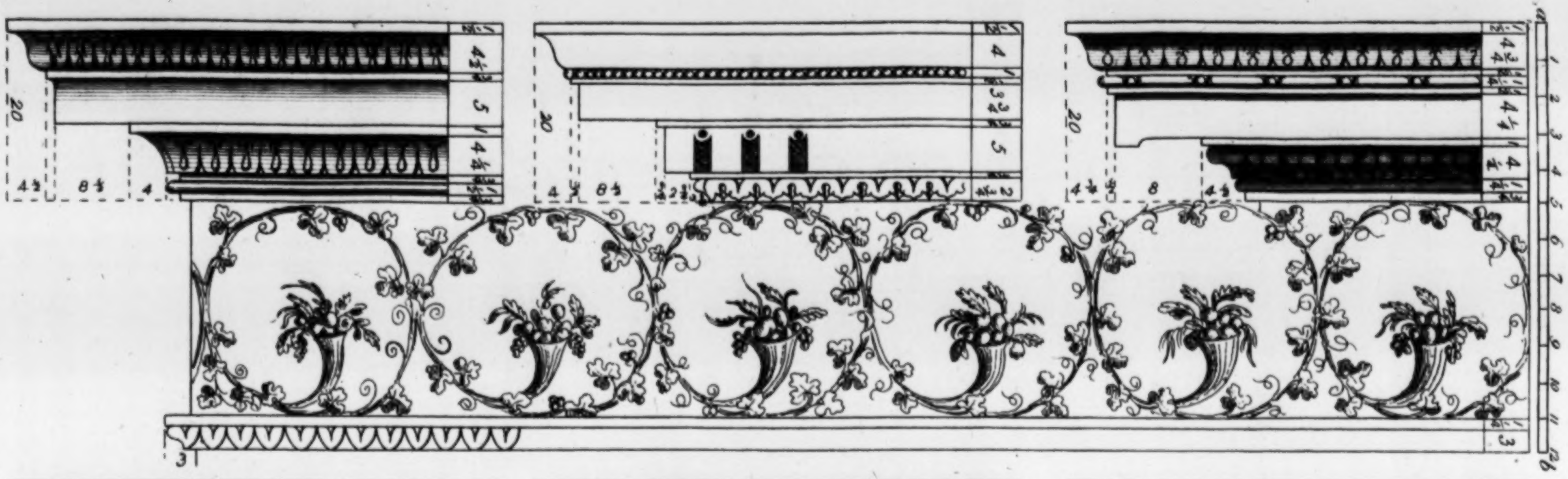
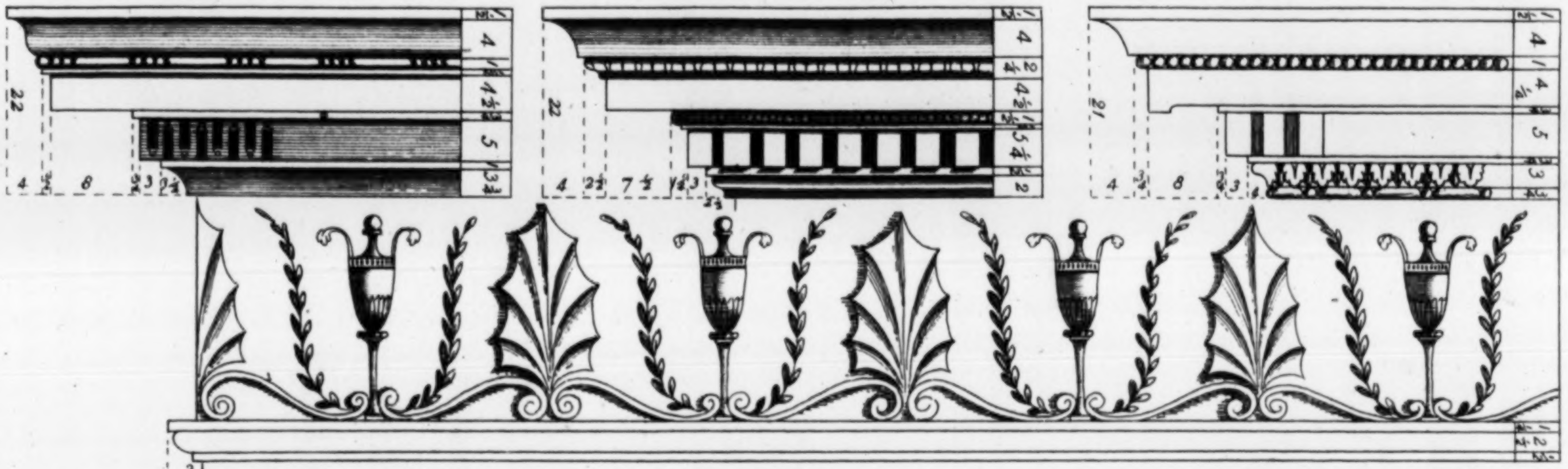
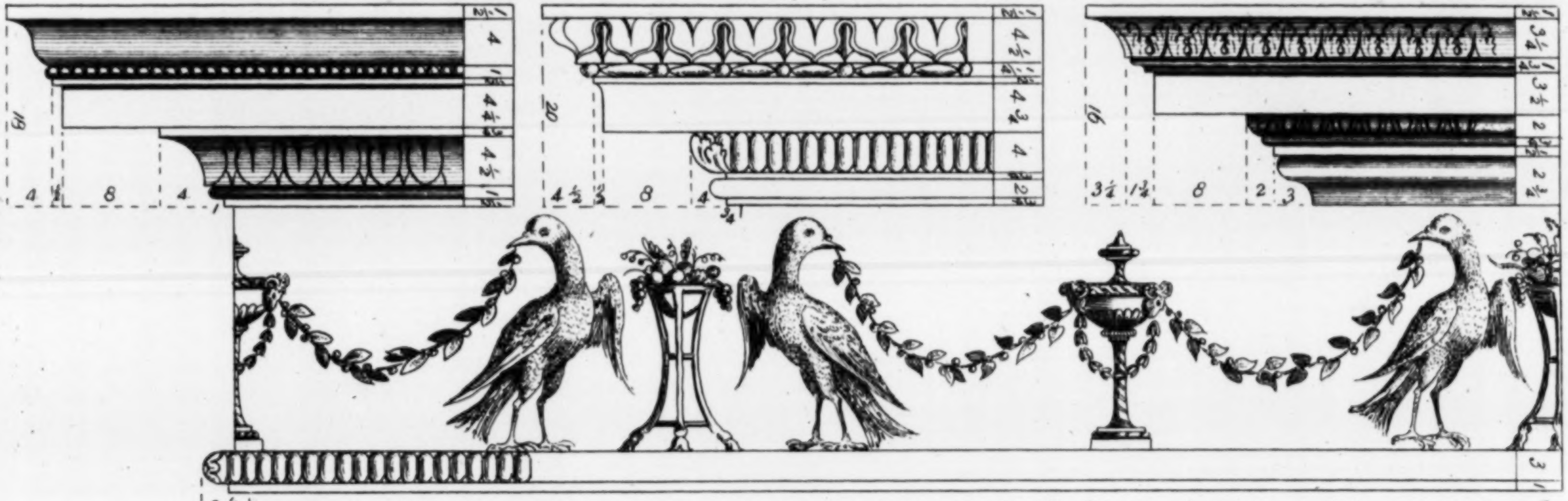
PL. XXXVI.

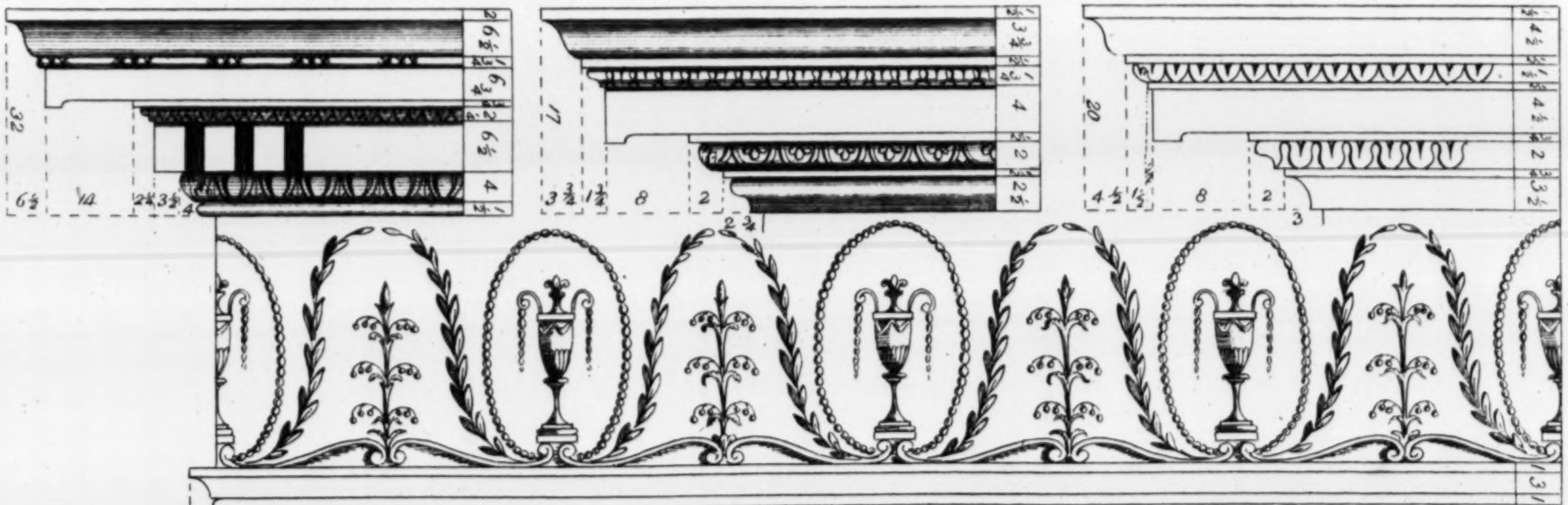




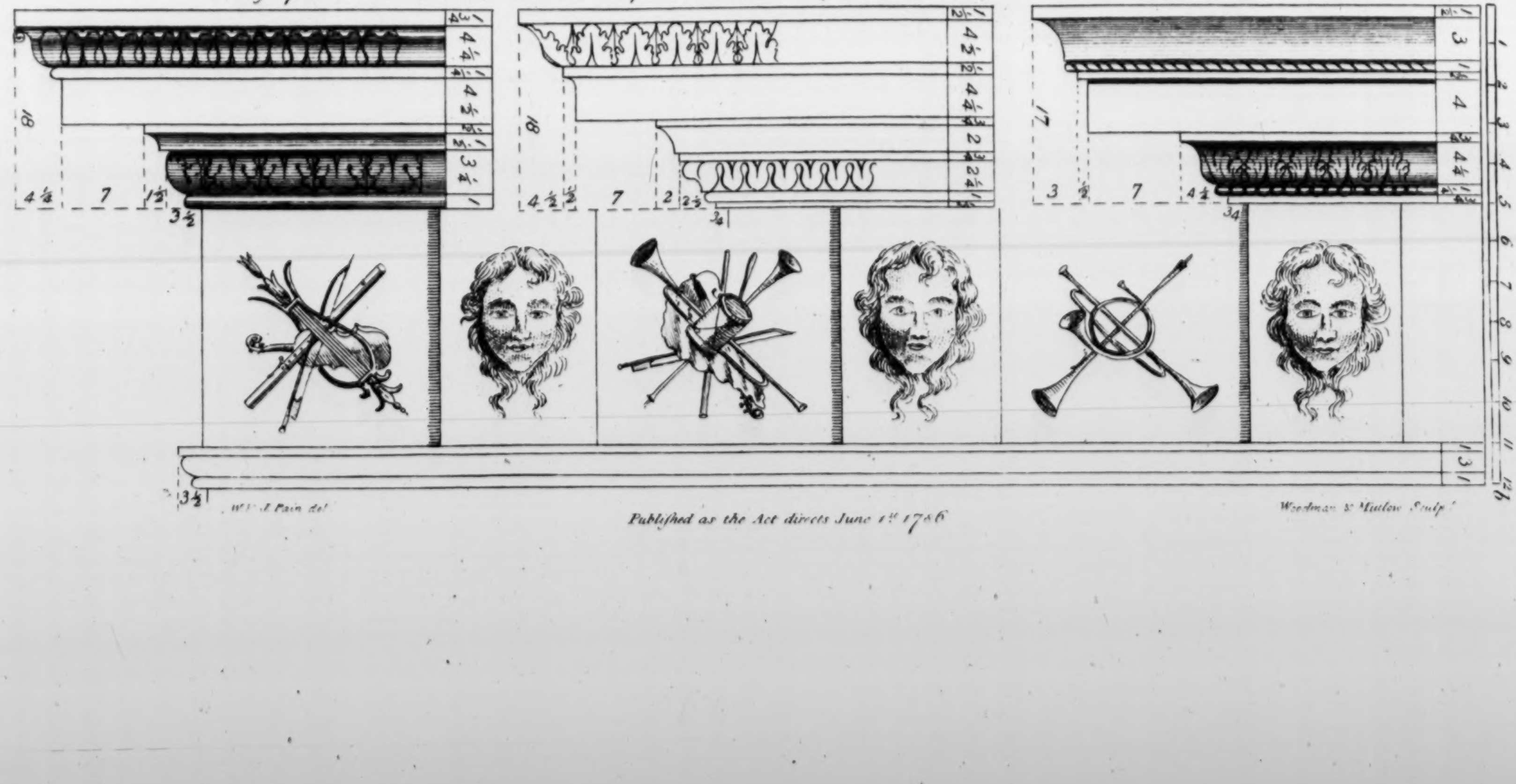
To proportion these Cornices with the frize & necking, give them ¾ of an Inch to a foot, in cluding the frize &



Necking divide the whole into 12 parts give 5 to the Cornices & 6 to the frize 1 to the Neck moulding as Scale A. b.



any of these Cornices used without the frize in Rooms ⅜ of an Inch to a foot, outside ½ an Inch to a foot



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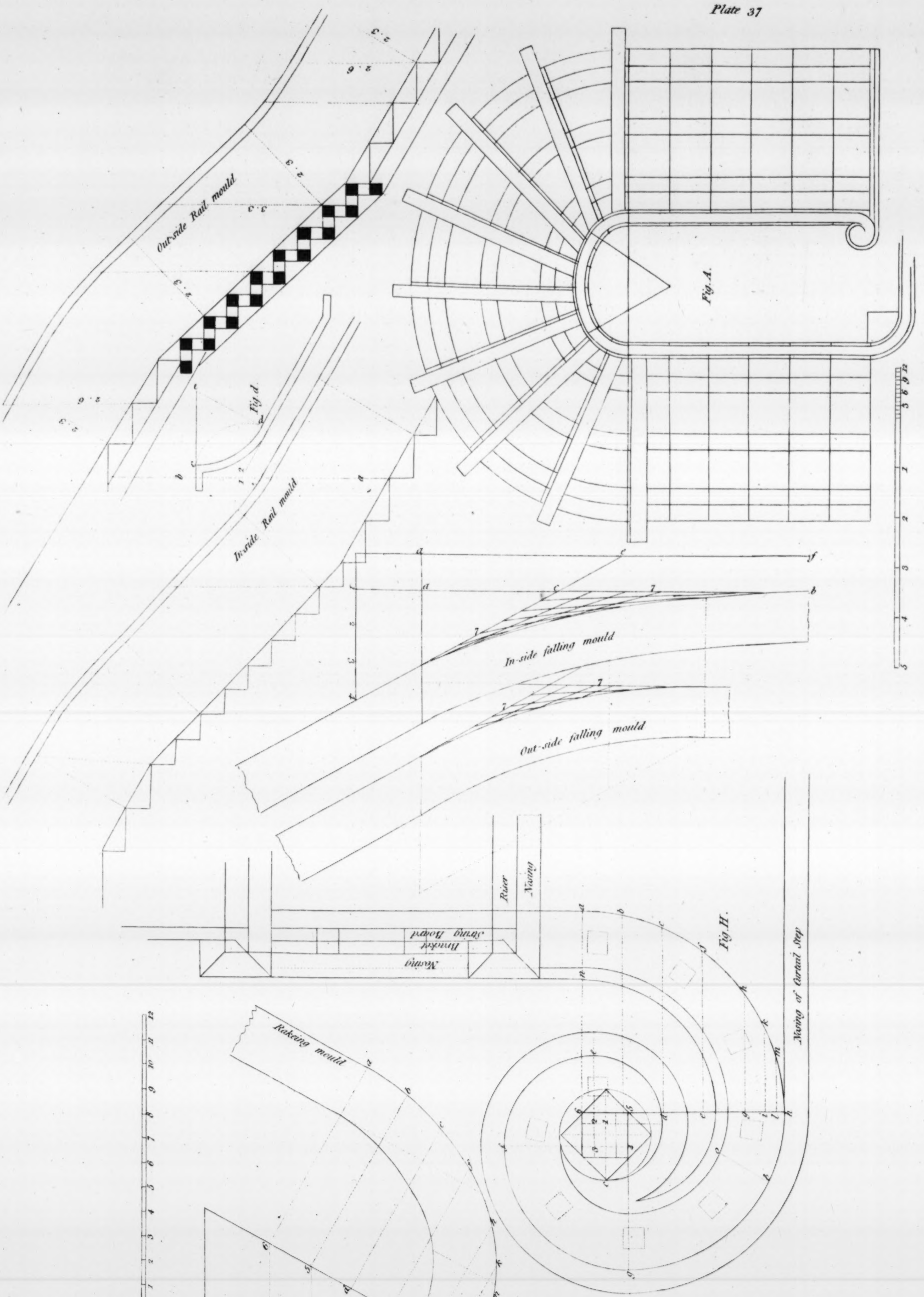
Fig. A.
Out-side Rail mould
In-side Rail mould
Fig. d.
2.3
2.6
3.3
In-side falling mould
Out-side falling mould
Riser
Nosing
String Board
Bracket
Nosing
Fig. H.
Nosing of Curtail Step
Rakeing mould
Pitch Board
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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PLATE 38

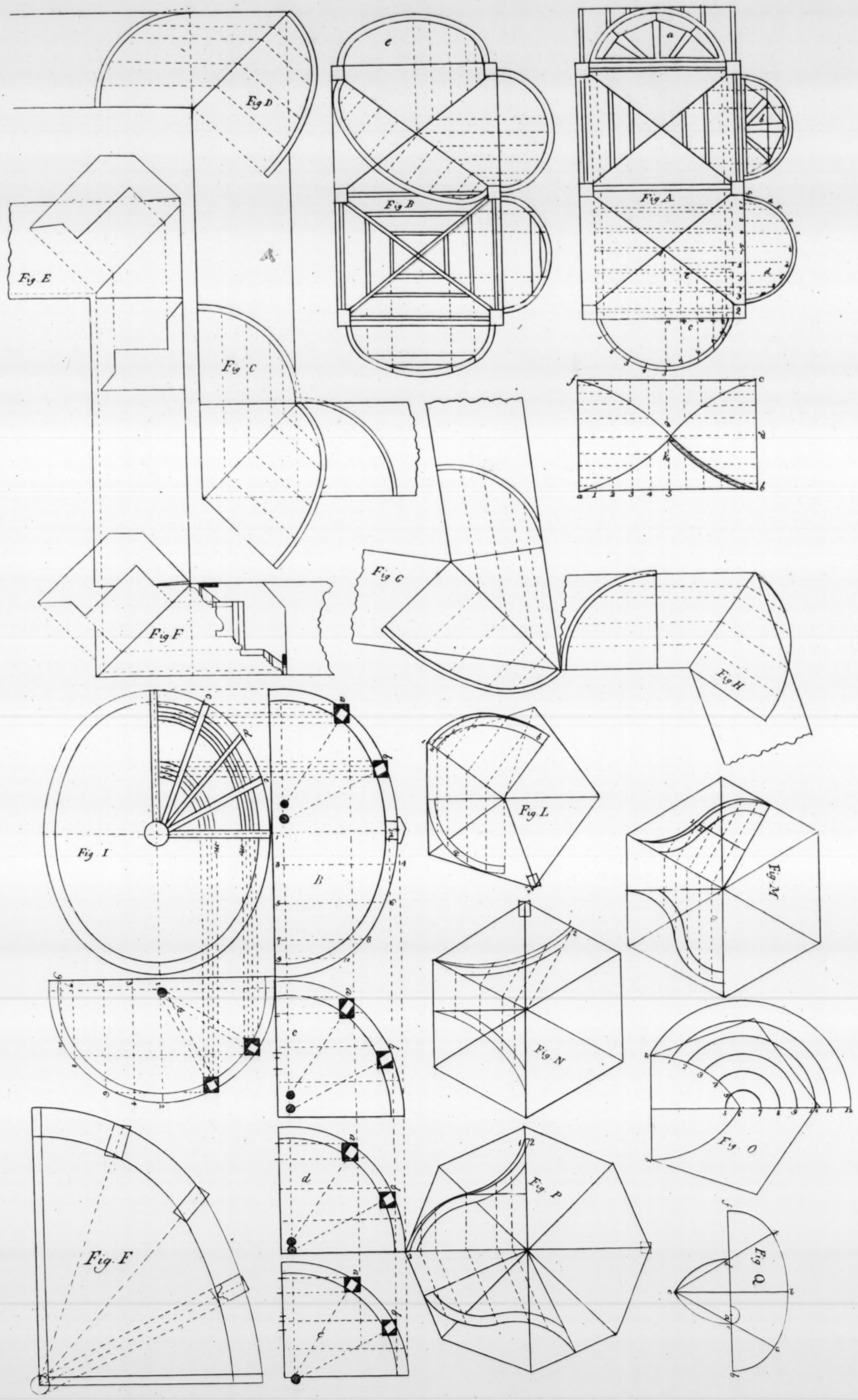


Fig D
e
Fig B
a
b
Fig A
c
d
Fig E
Fig C
f
c
a
k
b
1 2 3 4 5
Fig G
Fig F
Fig H
Fig I
B
c
d
e
Fig L
Fig M
Fig N
Fig O
Fig P
Fig Q
Fig F

PLATE 39

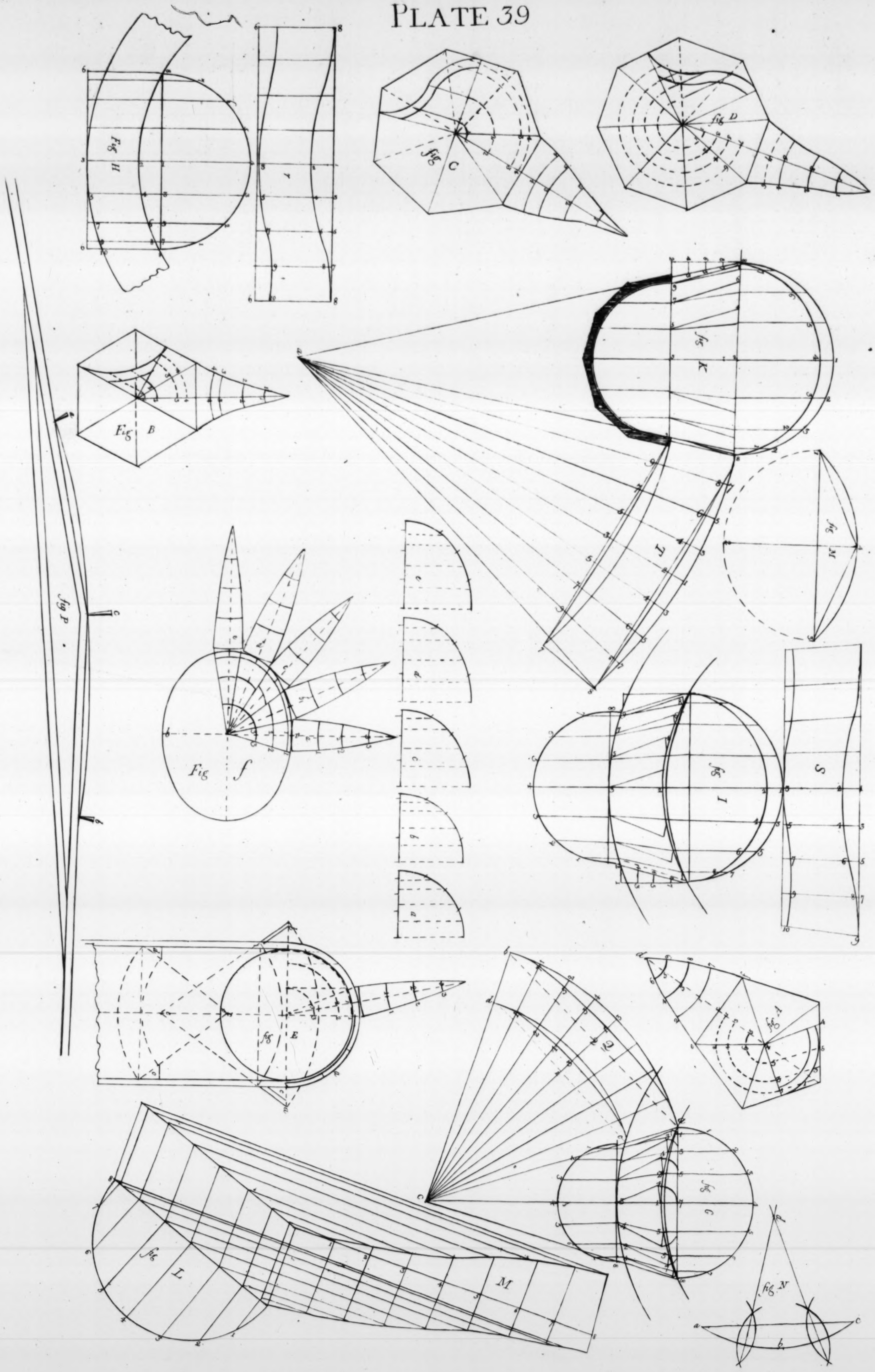


Fig H
fig C
fig D
Fig B
fig K
T
fig M
fig P
Fig f
fig I
S
fig E
fig Q
fig A
fig G
fig L
M
fig N

Plate 40

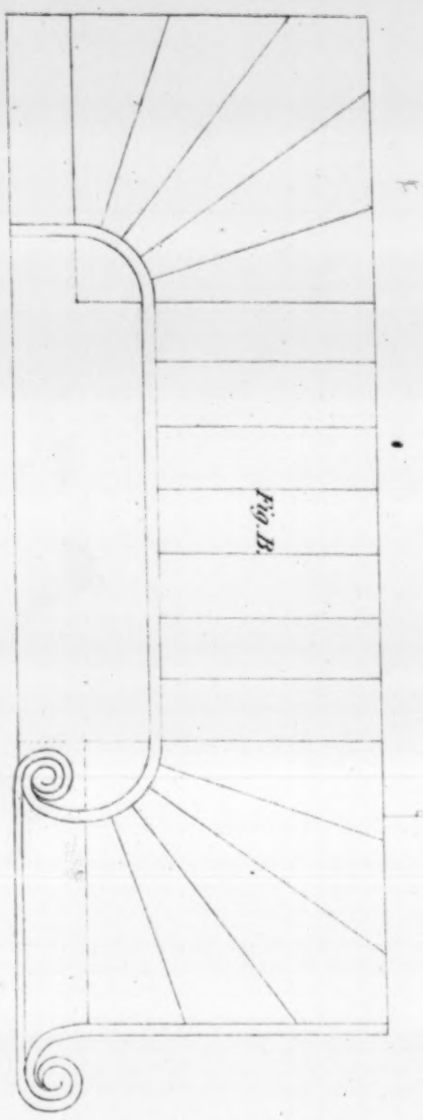


Fig. B.

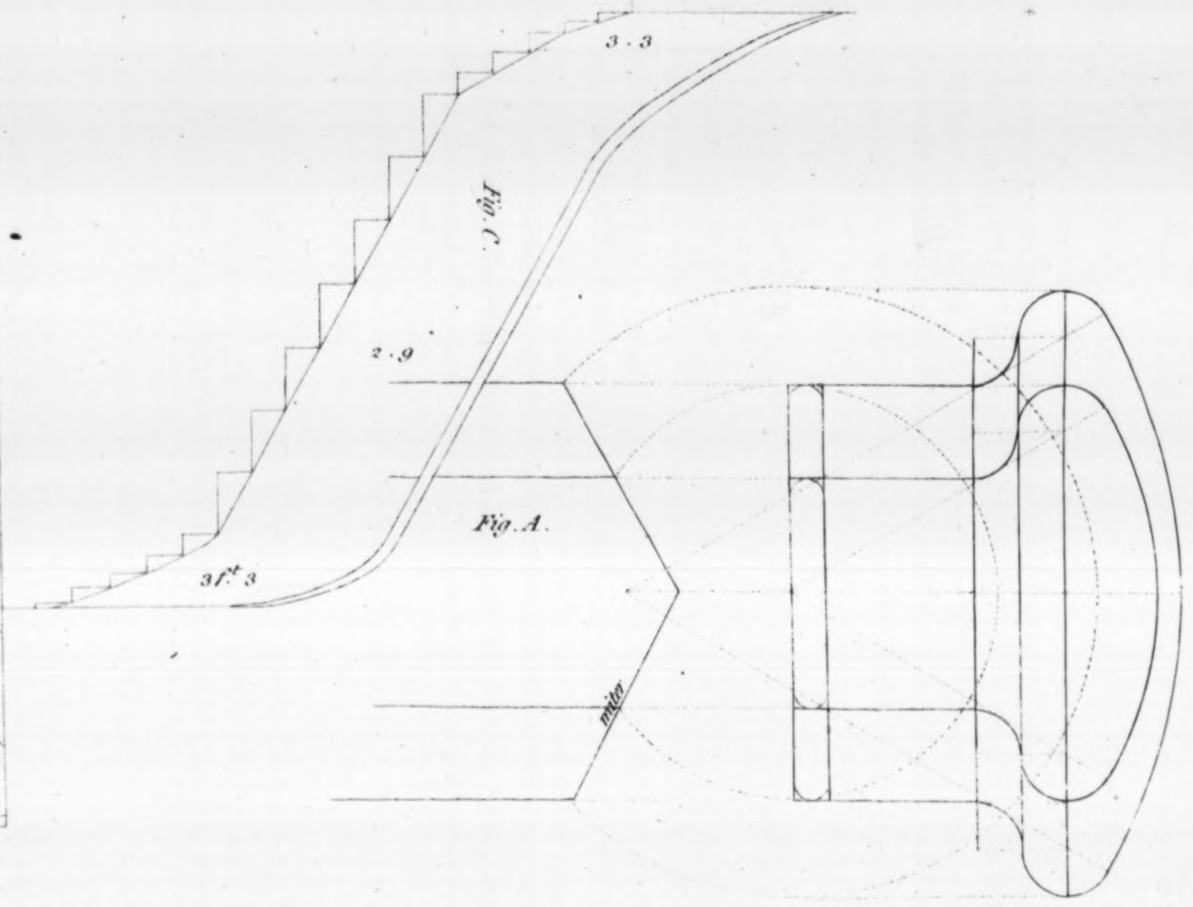


Fig. C
3 . 3
2 . 9
3 ft. 3
Fig. A.
miter

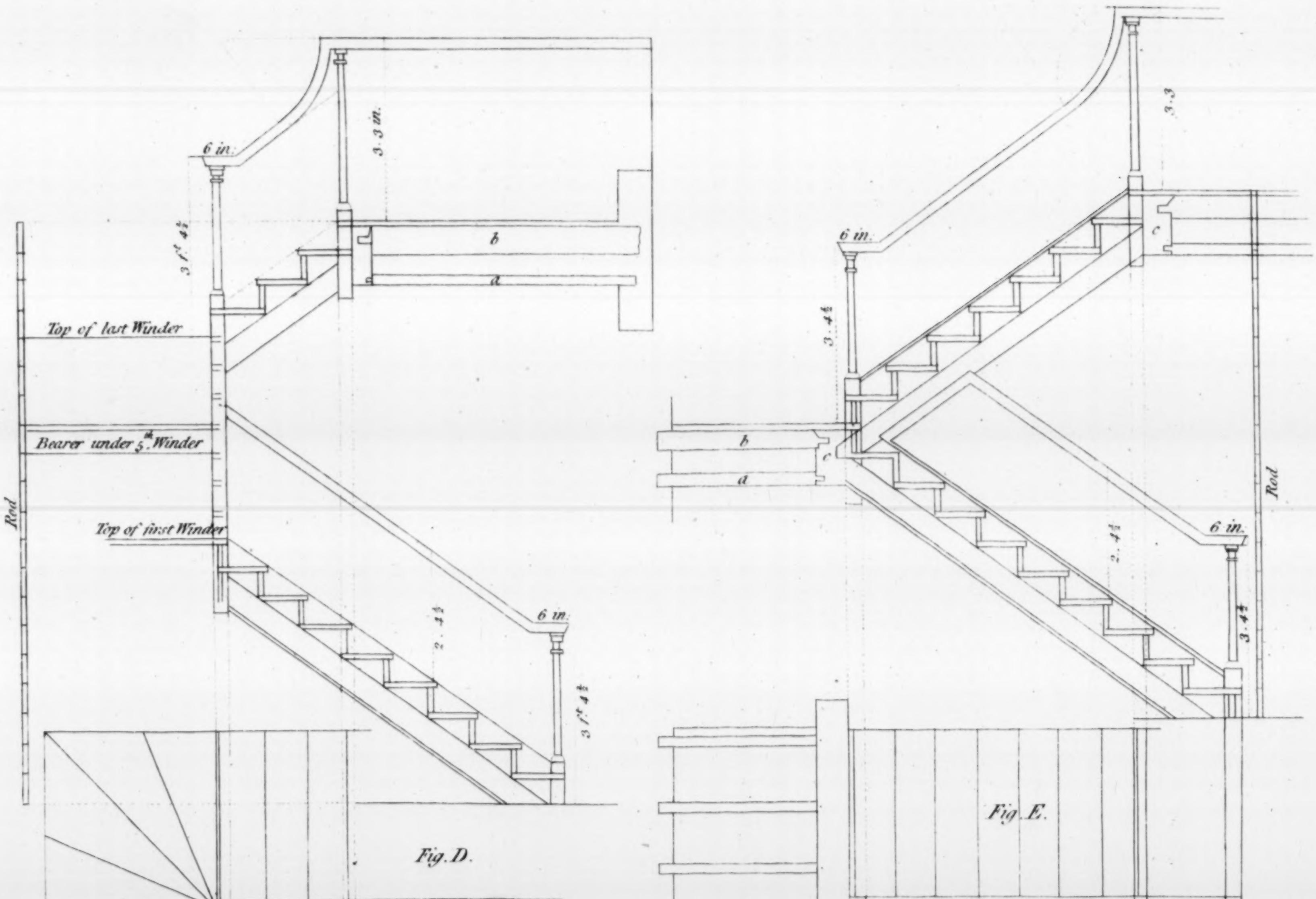
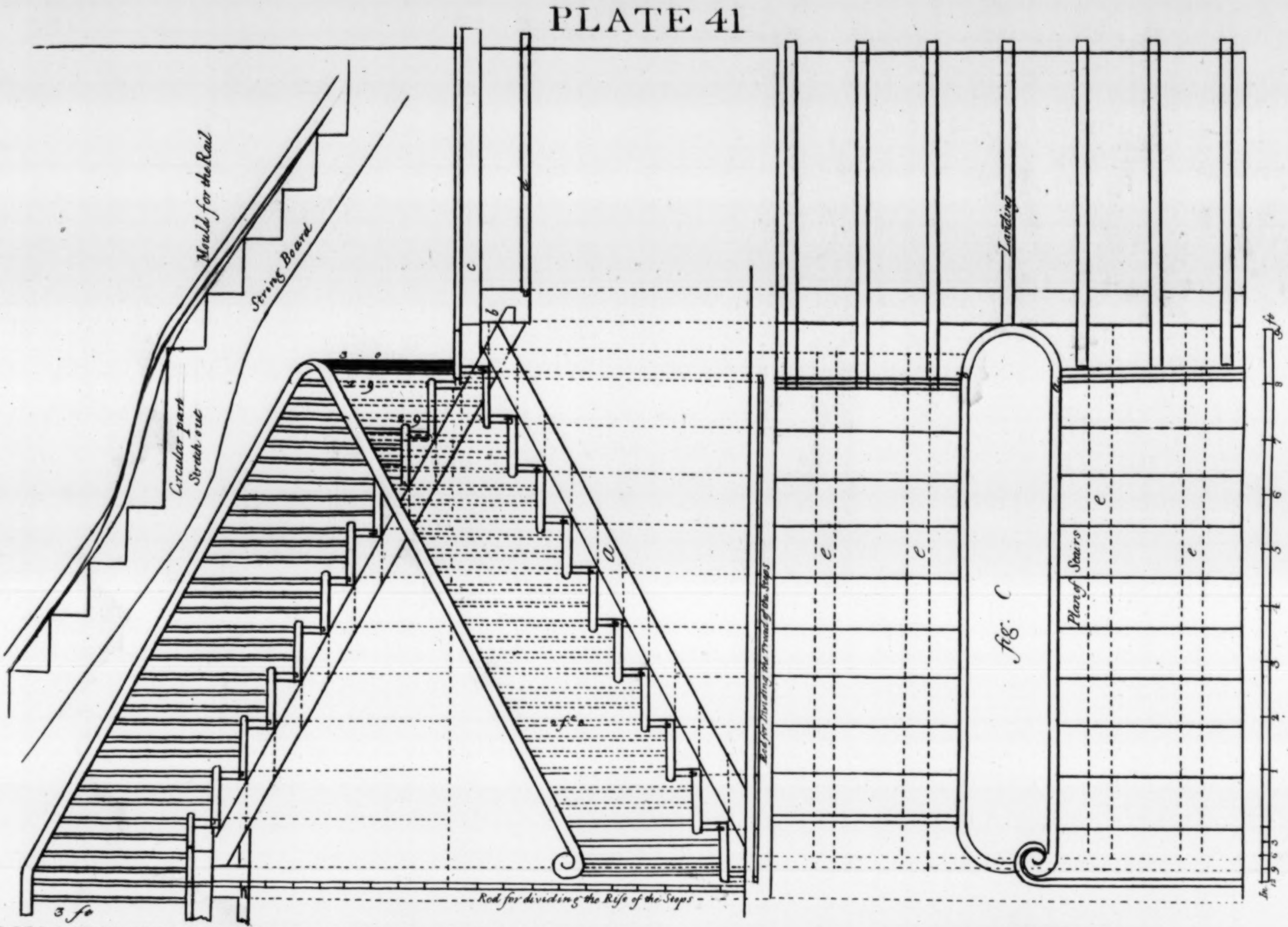


Fig. D.
6 in.
3 . 3 in.
3 ft. 4½
b
a
Top of last Winder
Bearer under 5th Winder
Top of first Winder
Rod
2 . 4½
6 in.
3 ft. 4½
Fig. E.
3 . 3
6 in.
3 . 4½
b
c
a
Rod
6 in.
2 . 4½
3 . 4½
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
3
6
9
12

PLATE 41


Mould for the Rail
String Board
Circular part Stretch out
Rod for dividing the Rise of the Steps
Rod for dividing the Tread of the Steps
Landing
fig. C
Plan of Stairs
e
a
b
c
3 fe

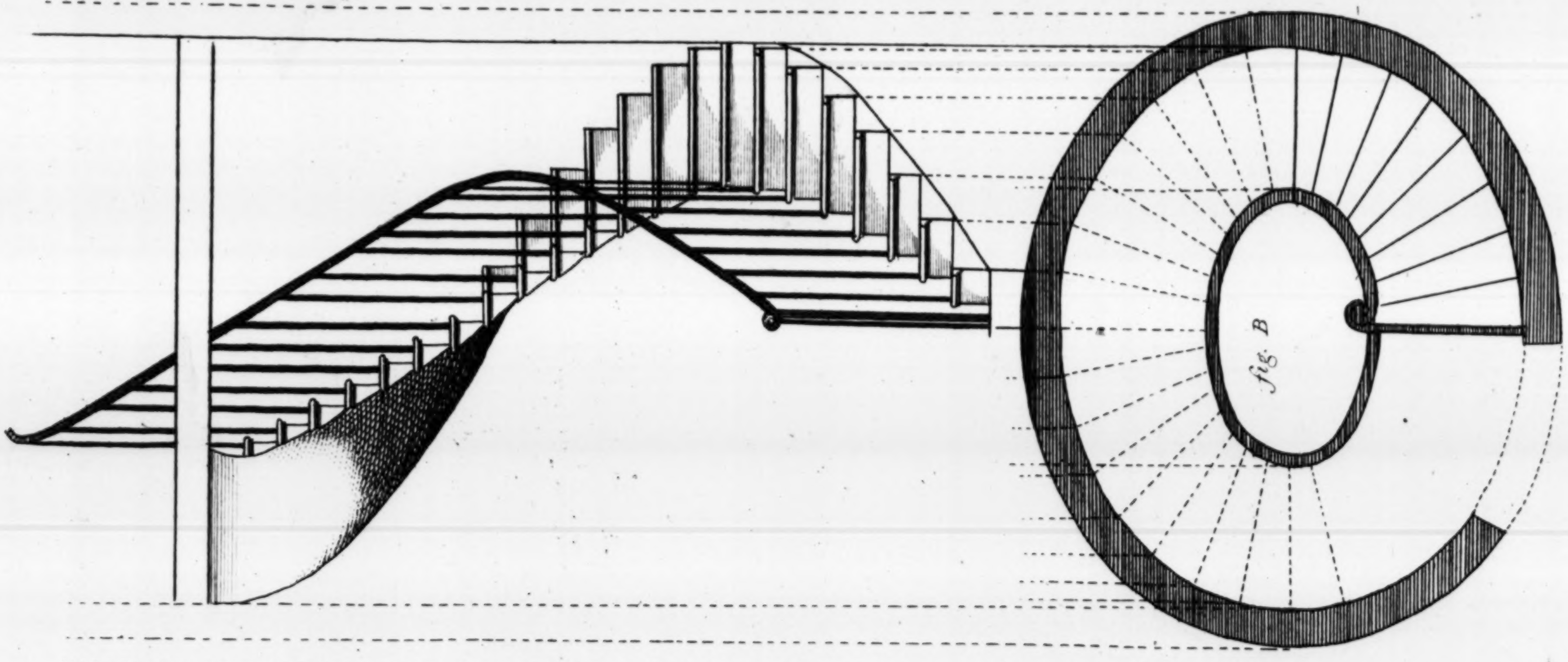


fig. B

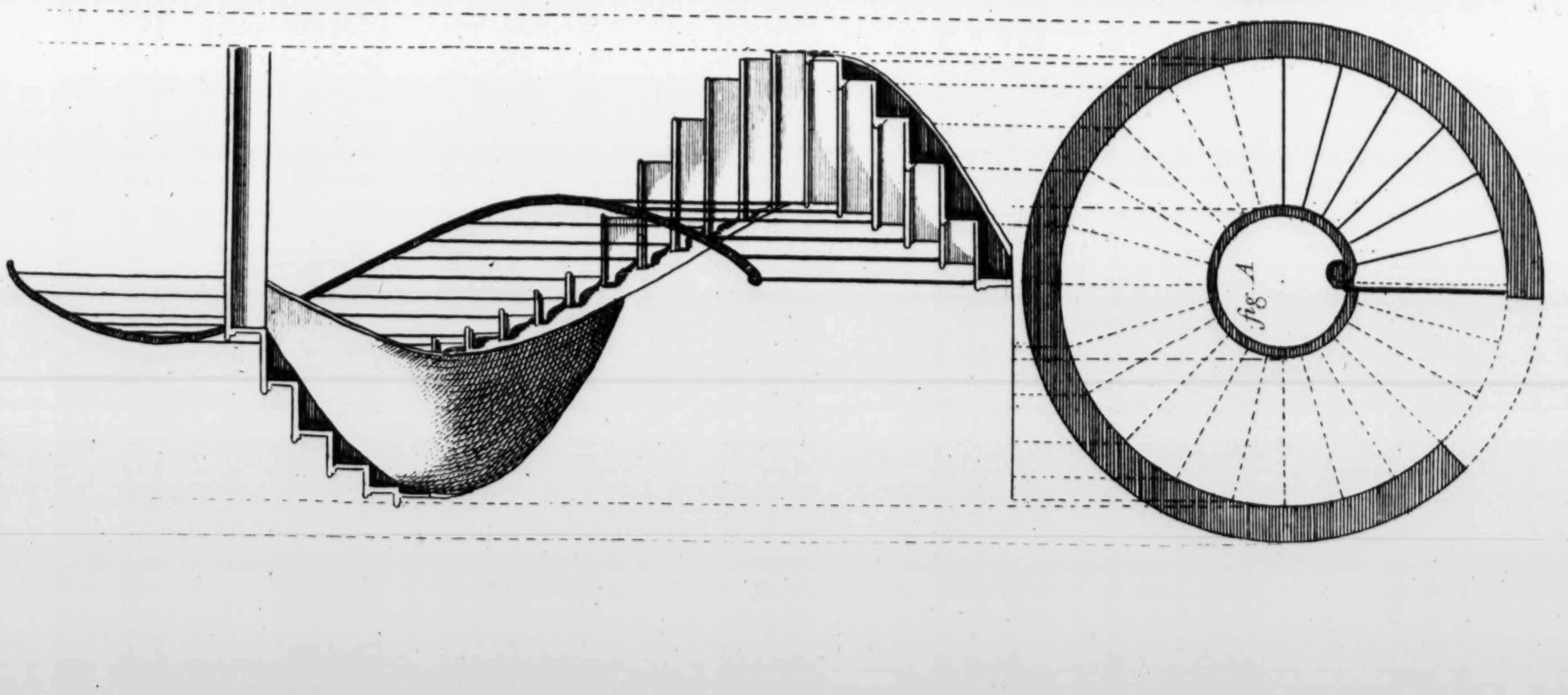
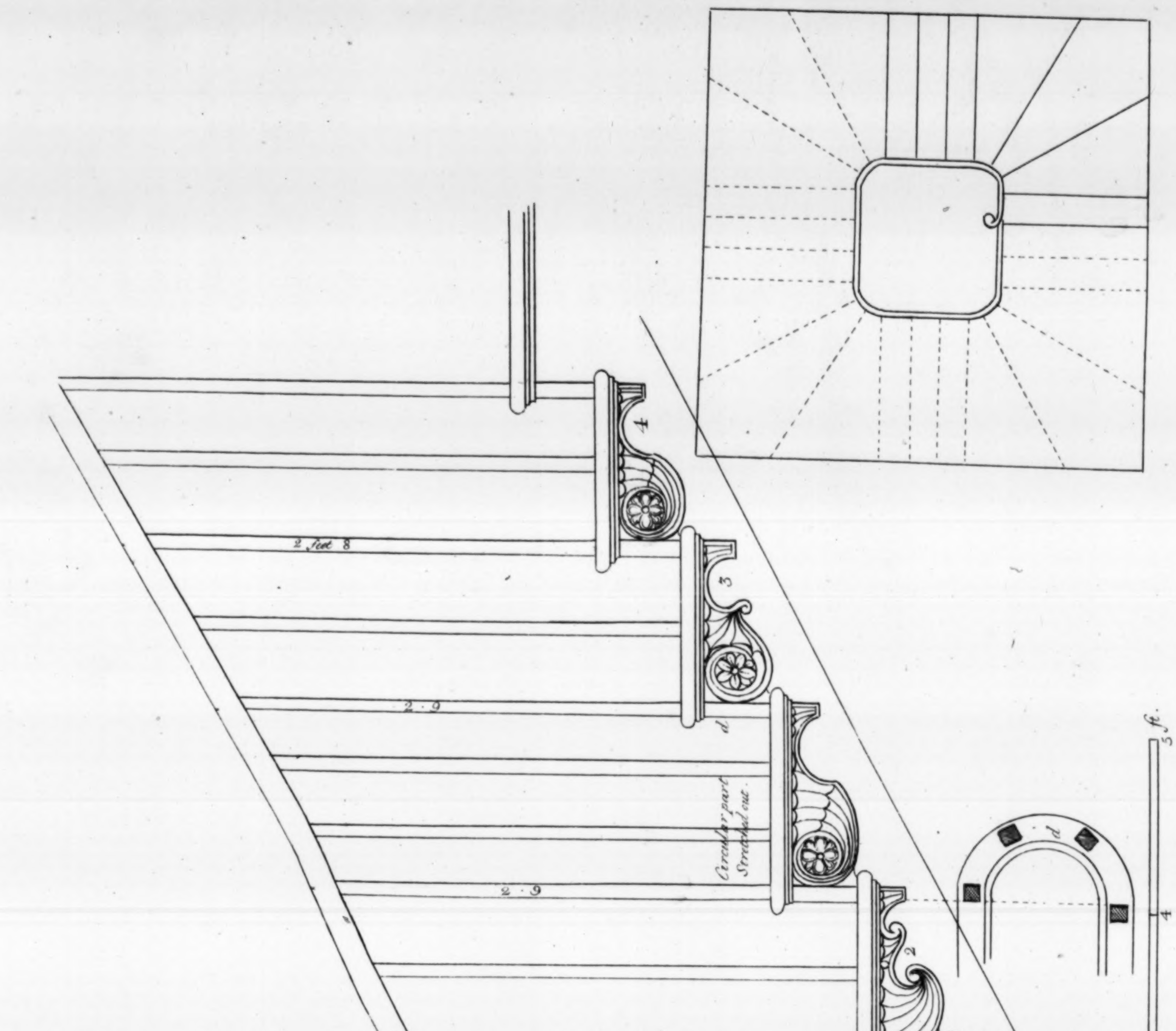


fig. A

12 NO 71

PLATE 42



Plan of Curtail Step & Rail
Parallel piece to make the Eye of the Scrole
Pieces Cut by the Pitch Board & Glued together
Pitch Board
Pitch Board
Circular part Scrolled out
2 feet 8
2 · 9
2 · 9
2 feet 9
2 · 8
2 feet 7 In
6 In
A
a
a
a
b
c
c
d
d
1
2
3
4
0
1
2
3
4
5 ft
3
6
9
12